

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2021

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INTRODUCTION

To comply with State Regulations, Green Valley Community 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. Last year we conducted test for two contaminates. This report provides an overview of last years 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 concerning your drinking water, please contact Jon Morris 315-677-5444. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, call to set up a time to discuss any drinking water with us.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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 presents of animal or human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water are pesticides, herbicides, microbial contaminants, radioactive contaminants, and inorganic 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 Departments 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 60 people through 24 service connections. Our water source is derived from one drilled well, the well is located about 100 feet from the well house. The source water assessment has rated this well as having a medium high susceptibility to bacteriology contamination. No significant sources of contamination were identified. The well draws from an unconfined aquifer. Please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets NYS drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminates, including total coliform, principal organic, primary inorganic, synthetic organic chemicals, nitrate, lead and copper, inorganic chemicals, radiological samples and disinfections by products. The table below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of those contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a 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 presents of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Tioga County Environmental Health Dept. (607-687-8437)

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Yes/no	Sample Location	Date of sample	Level detected	Unit measure	MCLG	Regulatory limit (mcl, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
barium	No		3/8/2021	20.8	Ug/l	2	MCL=2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
lead	No		3/8/2021	8.0	Ug/l	0	AL15	Leaching from Old pipes
Copper (1)	No	2, 9, 21, 42 50	9/29/2016	0.0046*	Mg/l	10	AL-1.3	Leaching from Old pipes
Radium226	No		10/23/2017	0.0869	pCi/L	N/A	MCL=5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of radioactive minerals
Radium 228	No		10/23/2017	-0.0145	pCi/L	N/A	MCL=5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of radioactive minerals
nitrates	No	Well 1	4/8/2021	1.3	Mg/l	005	MCL-10	EROSION of natural deposits
THMs & HAAs	No	Lot 9	8/30/19	See below	Ug/L		80	Disinfection by products were within EPA guidelines with no detections with the exception for Dibromacetic Acid that had a reading of .51
PFOA & PFOS & 1,4-Dioxane	No	Well 1	3/17/21					

Foot notes:

1. During 2016 we collected and analyzed 5 samples for copper. The level indicated in the table represents the average of the two highest levels detected. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites.
2. Perfluorooctanoic acid(PFOA, Perfluorooctansulfonic acid, and 1,4 Dioxane(1,4-D)
PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4-D are relatively 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 forth by the Health Department.

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.

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).

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 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.

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 so that essential firefighting 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 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.