Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2011
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 prior to it entering the distribution system of the mobile home park. The water is not chlorinated prior to distribution to the public.

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 Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	No	9/26/11	0.023 (0.007-0.031) see footnote (1)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	9/26/11	1.05 (ND – 1.6) see footnote (2)	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	Yes	10/19/07	780 see footnote (4)	ug/L	N/A	300 See note 4	Naturally occurring.
Manganese	No	10/19/07	23 see footnote (5)	ug/L	N/A	300 See note 5	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Sodium	No	9/26/11	86 see footnote (3)	mg/L	N/A	See note 3	Naturally occurring: Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Barium	No	9/29/09	0.24	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural elements: Discharge from metal refineries: Discharge of drilling wastes.
Chloride	No	10/19/07	120	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Fluoride	No	9/29/09	0.4	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.
Arsenic	No	9/29/09	3.0 see footnote (5)	ug/L	N/A	10	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Zinc	No	10/19/07	0.013	mg/L	N/A	5	Naturally occurring mining waste.
Sulfate	No	10/19/07	14	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Color	Yes	10/19/07	30 see footnote (7)	Units	N/A	15	Natural color may be caused by the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese.

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 (0.023 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
2 –The **lead** level (1.05 ug/L) 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 - Iron has no health effects. At 1,000 ug/L a substantial number of people will note the bitter astringent taste of iron. Also, at this concentration, it imparts a brownish color to laundered clothing and stains plumbing fixtures with a characteristic rust color. Staining can result at levels of 50 ug/L, lower than those detectable to taste buds. Therefore, the MCL of 300 ug/l represents a reasonable compromise as adverse aesthetic effects are minimized at this level. Many multivitamins may contain 3,000 or 4,000 micrograms of iron per capsule.
5- Arsenic. NYS and EPA have promulgated a drinking water arsenic standard of 10 parts per billion. While your drinking water meets the standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effect of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.
6- Chloride. No health effects. The MCL for chloride is the level above which the taste of water may become objectionable. In addition, to the adverse taste effects, high chloride concentration levels in the water contribute to the deterioration of domestic plumbing and water heaters. Elevated chloride concentrations may also be associated with the presence of sodium in drinking water.
7- 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

Radionuclides

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Gross Alpha	No	Year 2008	2.8	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	Year 2008	1.03	pCi/L	0	5*	Erosion of natural deposits

* 5 pCi/L is the regulatory limit for Combined Radium 226 & 228.

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 was in violation for the contaminants Iron and color, exceeding New York State requirements, these are secondary contaminants, please refer to footnotes.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2011, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 an 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.