Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019
<u>Wooded Estates Mobile Home Park</u>
29 McCoy Road
Harpursville, NY 13787
Town of Colesville
Public Water Supply ID # NY0310326

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, **<u>Wooded Estates Mobile Home Park</u>** 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 **<u>Jon Morris</u>** at **<u>(315) 677-5444</u>**.

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 200 people through 60 service connections. Our water source is two (2) drilled wells, which are located near lot 56 and lot 73. The wells are served by a submersible pump. The water is disinfected by chlorination system at each well prior to it entering the distribution system of the mobile home park.

A source water assessment has been completed by a private consultant sponsored by NYS DOH. 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 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 Broome County Health Department at 607-426-4791.

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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	<0.6> (0.4 – 1.2)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL=4	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Copper (note 1)	No	9/23/15	0.042 (ND-0.063)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (note 2)	No	9/23/15	4.0 (ND-8.1)	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	3/25/15	0.31 0.105	mg/L	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural elements: Discharge from metal refineries: Discharge of drilling wastes.
Fluoride	No	3/25/15	0.38	mg/L	4	4	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
Sodium (note 3)	No	12/19/19	Well73= 107 Well56=122	mg/L	N/A	2.50	Naturally occurring: Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	12/19/19	Well73=<.05 Well56=<.05	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	No	3/25/15	3.53 1.12	Units	N/A	15	Natural color may be caused by the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese.
HAA5	No	9/21/18	Lot 15=3.8 Well 73= 5.9	ug/L		.5	Test Method is EPA 552.2
Chloroacetic Acid	No	9/21/18	Lot 15=<0.5 Well 73=<0.5	ug/L		.5	
Bromoacetuc acid	No	9/21/18	Lot 15=<0.5 Well 73=<0.5	ug/L		.5	
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	9/21/18	Lot 15=3.1 Well 73=3	ug/L		.5	
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	9/21/18	Lot 15=0.7 Well 73=1.3	ug/L		.5	
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	9/21/18	Lot 15=<0.5 Well 73=1.6	ug/L		.5	
Bromodichloro methane	No	9/21/18	Well 73= 2.1	ug/L		.5	
Chloroform	No	9/21/18	Well 73= 0.63	ug/L		.5	
Dibromothloro methene	No	9/21/18	Well 73= 1.2	ug/L		.5	
Bromoform	No	9/21/18	Well 73 = .53	ug/L		.5	
Total Trihalomethanes	No	9/21/19	4.4	ug/L		.5	
Radiological Contaminants							

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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	No	12/28/17	1.04	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (note 4)	No	12/28/17	0.14	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (note 4)	No	12/28/17	0.28	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Notes

1 - The **copper** level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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 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.

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 – The MCL for these contaminants is for the combined value.

Definitions:

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 contaiminants have been detected; however these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. Please refer to footnotes for additional information.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2017, our drinking water system was in compliance with state and federal drinking water operations, monitoring, and reporting regulations.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. 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.