Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Wooded Estates

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

AWQR Source Water Assessment Summary

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. While sodium and other inorganic contaminants were detected in our water, 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 from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. As mentioned before, our water is derived from several drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having low susceptibility to microbial and chemical contamination. No significant sources of contamination were identified. The wells draw from fractured bedrock and it is not known how well the overlying soils can provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our wells as having a low susceptibility to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination. 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. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the water supplier.

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. If you 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, resen loirs, 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 linlit 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.

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 New York State requirements. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Wooded Estates is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Wooded Estates, Jon Morris, 315-677-5444. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2024, 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)

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 these 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.

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by going to:

https://sunrisecommunitiesllc.com/communities/wooded-estates-harpursville-ny/

Quick Summary: Our distribution system has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement.

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	2/09/24 Lot 56 Lot 73	56=.001 73= .001	ug/L	N/A	10	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Copper (2)	No	9/15/24 Distribution	.0443- .0034	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (1)	No	9/15/24 Distribution	.013-.001	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	No	02/09/24 Lot 56 Lot 73	56=.259 73= .0908	ug/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Sodium (3)	No	3/14/25 Lot 56 Lot 73	56=111 73=109	mg/L	N/A	4	Naturally occurring: Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane (6)	No	12/14/24 Composite	Within limits				
Total Trihalomethanes (4)	No	9/15/24 Distribution	.00616	ug/l	N/A	80	By Product of drinking water Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (5)	No	9/15/24 Distribution	<1.00	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
Nitrate / Nitrite	No	03/14/25 Lot 73 Lot 56	<.05/<.05 .079 /<.025	Mg/L	0	5	
Coliform	No	09/15/24 Lot 56 Lot 73	absent	pCi/L	0	5	

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**.**