

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Crestwood Mobile Home Park
1493 Breesport Road Erin, New York 14838
Public Water Supply ID# NY0700773

To comply with State regulations, Crestwood 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. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 Geoff Terwilliger, Manager, at (607) 731-6191 or the Chemung County Health Department at (607) 737-2019.

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 sources are two wells each over 100 feet deep. Well 1 is near lot 44 and Well 2 is near the ranch house at the top of the park. Each well should supply about half the water we use each day. However, well 1 has become fouled with iron deposits and was shut off last December until we can have it cleaned. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution to your home. Our system serves about 80 people through 37 connections. In 2017 we produced enough water to meet our needs.

Source Water Assessment:

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 pumped from two drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, and industrial solvents. These ratings are due primarily to low intensity residential use and agricultural land in relation to the wells. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of high hydraulic conductivity. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State drinking water standards for microbial contamination. A copy of this assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us.

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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, disinfection byproducts, 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, 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Chemung County Health Department at (607) 737-2019.

Definitions used in the table:

| | |
|--|--|
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow. | Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb). |
| Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm). | Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measurement of radioactivity in water. |
| Not Detected (ND): The laboratory tested for the contaminant but did not find it. | Not Applicable (N/A) |
| Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. | |

Contaminants Detected in 2017 (or most recent test)

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected | Unit of Measure | MCL G | Regulatory Limit MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Alpha Emitters | N | 12/2013 6/2016 | Well 1: 4 Well 2: ND | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected | Unit of Measure | MCL G | Regulatory Limit MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|-------|--|--|
| Arsenic | N Note: 1 | 11/2017 8/2015 | Well 1: 6.8 Well 2: ND | ug/L | N/A | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium | N | 11/2017 8/2015 | Well 1: 0.2 Well 2: 0.4 | mg/L | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chlorine residual | N | Monthly at customer taps | 1 Range 0.1 – 1.5 | mg/L | N/A | MRDL=4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Copper 5 samples from customer taps | N Note: 2 | 10/2016 | 90 th % = 0.2 Range 0.01 - 0.3 | mg/L | N/A | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Fluoride | N | 11/2017 8/2015 | Well 1: 0.2 Well 2: 0.2 | mg/L | N/A | 2.2 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead 5 samples from customer taps | N Note: 2 | 10/2016 | 90 th % = 5 Range: ND – 10 | ug/L | 0 | AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Iron | N | 12/2015 | Well 1: 220 Well 2: 190 | ug/L | N/A | 300 | Naturally occurring |
| Manganese | N | 12/2015 | Well 1: 60 Well 2: 100 | ug/L | N/A | 300 | Naturally occurring |
| Sodium | N | 12/2015 | Well 1: 38 Well 2: 59 | mg/L | N/A | N/A Note: 3 | Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; |
| Total Coliform Bacteria Monthly samples | N Note 4 | 8/9/17 | Present in one sample | Present or Absent | N/A | TT=Present in no more than 1 sample each month | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total Trihalomethanes | N | 8/2017 | 1 | ug/L | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Uranium Note 5 | N | 12/2013 6/2016 | Well 1: 4 Well 2: ND | ug/L | 0 | 30 | Naturally occurring |

Note 1 NYS and EPA have set a drinking water arsenic standard of 10 parts per billion (ug/L). While your drinking water meets this standard, 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.

Note 2: The 90th percentile (90th%) means the average of the two highest of the five samples tested. In the 2016 test round, none of the samples exceeded the Action Level for Copper or Lead.

- Note 3:** No MCL. 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.
- Note 4:** Coliform bacteria are harmless, but if confirmed we are required to check for problems with our treatment equipment and water lines. Three check samples were free of coliforms, so the treatment technique was not violated.
- Note 5:** Uranium is calculated from the alpha emitters result by assuming all activity is due to uranium.

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.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

In 2017, we were cited by the Health Department because we did not collect check samples within 24 hours of learning coliforms were present in our routine monthly sample last August.

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).

Lead Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Crestwood is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How can I help save water?

Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought. 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. Be aware of leaking faucets and toilets and repair them promptly.