

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Erin Estates
1356 Breesport Road
Erin, NY 14838
Public Water Supply ID# 0700768

To comply with State regulations, Erin 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. 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 Kevin Hosins, manager, at (607) 483-5102 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 comes from two wells, one 40-foot deep and one 60-foot-deep. Our water treatment plant removes iron and manganese by chlorination, alum coagulation and filtration. The water is then chlorinated prior to distribution to your home. We maintain the proper level of disinfection against microbial contaminants as determined by our chlorine residual sample results that fall within the range of 0.3 to 1.8 mg/L with an average of 0.8 mg/L. Our water system serves about 134 people through 65 service connections. During 2017, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

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 well. 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 two drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates and a medium-high susceptibility to industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government); low intensity residential use; and agricultural land in relation to the well. In addition, the well draws from an unconfined aquifer of high hydraulic conductivity. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates our well 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, total trihalomethanes, 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.

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 737-2019.

Contaminants Detected in 2017 (or most recent test):

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	N	10/2016	0.81	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 5 samples Note 1	N	08/2015	90 th % = 0.11 Range: 0.002 to 0.2	mg/L	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing and fixtures.
Lead 5 samples Note 1	N	08/2015	90 th % = 1.8 Range: 1.0 to 1.9	ug/L	N/A	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing and fixtures.
Manganese	N	12/2016	8.8	ug/L	N/A	300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Sodium	N	12/2016	62	mg/L	N/A	Note 2	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners;
Total Haloacetic Acids	N	08/2016	4.8	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	N	08/2016	22	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform Note 3	N	07/2017	Present	Present Or Absent	N/A	Present in no more than one sample each month	Naturally present in the environment

Note 1: The Level Detected is the 90th Percentile of 5 samples tested, meaning that 90% of the samples were less than or equal to the value reported. In the 2015 test round, none of the sample exceeded the Action Level for Copper or Lead.

Lead. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Erin Estates 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Note 2: 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 3: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliform was detected in a single sample during our routine testing in July 2017. No coliform bacteria were found in three repeat samples collected immediately afterwards, so a violation did not occur.

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.
- **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).
- **Not Applicable (N/A)**
- **Not Detected (ND):** Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

What does this information mean?

The table shows that our system met all applicable standards. While some contaminants were found, none were found at levels considered to have health effects.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2017:

- We were issued a violation and a precautionary boil advisory was issued on 03/02/2017 due to a power outage that caused us to lose water pressure for more than four hours. The advisory was lifted after lab testing for two consecutive days showed the system to be free of contamination.
- On 07/31/2017 we were issued a violation for failure to follow our sampling plan for Total Coliform.
- On 11/17/2017 we were issued a violation for failure of our treatment system. Our activated carbon filters used to remove precipitated iron and manganese failed; prompt corrective action was not taken. We rebedded our filter #1 on 12/06/17 to correct the problem.

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:

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community.

Sincerely yours,

Kevin Hosins
Manager