

***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Pine Valley Acres
3580 Watkins Road
Pine Valley, New York 14872
Public Water Supply ID# NY0700776***

INTRODUCTION:

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Pine Valley Acres 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. 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 Chris Peters, owner, at (607) 215-1764 or the Chemung County Health Department @ (607) 737-2019. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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 source is two 100-foot wells located in the park. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite prior to distribution. We maintain the proper level of disinfection against microbial contaminants as determined by our chlorine residual sample results that fall within the acceptable range of 0.8 mg/L to 1.0 mg/L with an average of 0.9 mg/L. Our water system serves about 82 people through 38 service connections. During 2017, our well supplied sufficient 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 derived from two drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a high to very-high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, metals, 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); transportation route and low intensity residential use in relation to the wells. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity that doesn’t provide protection from potential contamination. 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, synthetic organic compounds, coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and total trihalomethanes contaminant groups. 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 @ (607) 737-2019.

Contaminants Detected in 2017 (or most recent test)

| Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Date of Sample | Level Detected | Unit Measurement | MCLG | Regulatory Limit MCL (AL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|--------------------|----------------|--|------------------|------|---------------------------|---|
| Beta particle and photon activity | N | 10/2014 | 3.9 | pCi/L | 0 | 50 Note 3 | Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions. |
| Barium | N | 03/2017 | 1.3 | mg/L | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper 5 samples at Customer Taps Note 1 | N | 08/2015 | 90 th = 0.07 Range: 0.03 – 0.08 | mg/L | 1.3 | 1.3 (AL) | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Lead 5 samples at Customer Taps Note 1 | N | 08/2015 | 90 th = 8.3 Range: ND – 15 | ug/L | 0 | 15 (AL) | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Fluoride | N | 03/2017 | 0.2 | mg/l | N/A | 2.2 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Iron | N Note 4 | 11/2016 | 473 | ug/L | N/A | 300 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | N | 11/2016 | 11 | mg/L | N/A | Note 2 | Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; |
| Total Haloacetic Acids | N | 09/2016 | 2.8 | ug/L | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. |
| Total THMs (Total trihalomethanes) | N | 09/2016 | 4.2 | ug/L | N/A | 80 | |

Note 1: The 90th Percentile means the average of the highest 2 of 5 samples tested. In the 2015 test round, none of the samples exceeded the Action Level for Copper or Lead.

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. Pine Valley Acres 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>.

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: The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Note 4: The State allows us to exceed the Maximum Contaminant Level because this level of iron is not harmful to your health even though it can cause staining of sinks and laundry.

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, which 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 Detected (ND)**: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)**
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)**: Picocuries per liter is a measure of the 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 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?

- During 2017, our 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. Immune-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:
 - ♦ **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.**
 - ♦ **Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and 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, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

Sincerely yours,

Chris Peters
Owner