

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020

**Angie's Mobile Home Park – West Park
3597 Watkins Road
Pine Valley, NY 14872
Public Water Supply ID# NY0700781**

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Angie's 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.

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 our drinking water, please contact Ms. Angela Baker, manager, at (607) 739-2732 or the Chemung 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.

The East and West water systems are not interconnected, so are tested and operated independently. The West Park water source is groundwater supplied by a well located in the park. We use chlorination for disinfection and to reduce the iron content. The West park water system serves about 51 people through 28 service connections. Our water wells contain a small amount of natural gas (methane) and iron, which is common in the Pine Valley area. Natural gas and iron have no significant health effects.

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 (sampled monthly), inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds (pesticides, etc.) The table 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 Chemung County Health Department at 737-2019.

Contaminants Detected in 2020 (or most recent test)

Angie's MHP - West

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	8/2019	1.3	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine residual at homes	No	Monthly in 2020	Average 0.6 Range ND-2.3	mg/L	4 (MRDLG)	4 MRDL	Disinfectant necessary to control microbes
Copper at resident homes 5 samples Note 1	No	8/2018	90 th % = 0.3 Range: 0.1-0.8	mg/L	N/A	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
E. coli (Tested monthly)	Yes Note 2	5/29/2020	Present	Present or Absent	Absent	Absent	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride	No	8/2019	0.3	mg/L	2.2	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	No Note 3	12/2019	1000	ug/L	N/A	300	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead at resident homes 5 samples Note 1	No	8/2018	90 th %; 12 Range: 2-17	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead at Wellhouse 6 samples	No Note 4	Monthly starting June 2020	Average 2.5 Range ND-6	ug/L	0	TT = 5	Corrosion of well components
Manganese	No	12/2019	18	ug/L	N/A	300	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, total	No	8/2019	0.8	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	12/2019	170	mg/L	N/A	N/A Note 5	Erosion of natural deposits, road salt
Total coliform monthly + confirmation samples (25 tests in 2020)	No	9/2 9/4	Present Note 6	Present or Absent	N/A	TT = present in not more than 1 sample monthly	Naturally occur in the environment; not harmful but indicate there could be a problem
Uranium	No	8/2019	0.8	ug/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Note 1: The 90th percentile means the average of the highest 2 of the 5 samples tested at kitchen faucets. In the 2018 test round, one of the samples exceeded the Action Level for Lead. No sample was above the action level for copper.

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. Angie's MHP 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 (800) 426-4791.

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Note 2: E. coli was reported in a routine sample collected on 5/29/20. A precautionary boil advisory was issued the day we received the report. Repeat testing found total coliform, but not E. coli. Even so, detection of coliform in a repeat sample is a violation of NYS requirements. Our untreated well

water was tested at the same time and did not contain coliform or E. coli. Because our well was clean, we believe the E. coli detection was due to contamination of the sample faucet, which was an outside hose tap. Outdoor sample sites are not recommended because they are easily contaminated by birds, insects and the like. After water testing showed bacteria were absent from the system the Health Department allowed us to cancel the boil advisory on June 10. Note that E. coli has never been found before or after the May 29 sample.

- Note 3:** The State allows us to exceed the Maximum Contaminant Level because this amount of iron is not harmful to your health even though it can cause staining of sinks and laundry.
- Note 4:** The Treatment Technique maximum level for lead in source water applies when the Action Level for lead at consumer homes exceeds 15 ug/L. However, the Health Department has ordered us to replace all old metal pipe and fittings in the well because they can release lead when they corrode.
- Note 5:** 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 6:** Coliforms were detected in a sample collected by a Health Department inspector September 2. We found coliforms again when we tested the same site on September 4, but not in confirmation samples at other homes, so a Treatment Technique violation did not occur.

Definitions used in the table:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): equal to 1 penny in \$10,000 (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): equal to 1 penny in \$10 million (parts per billion - ppb).

Not Applicable (N/A)

Not Detected (ND) The laboratory tested for the substance but did not find any.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measurement of radioactivity in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

What does this information mean?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected below the level allowed by New York State.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2020, the West water system was cited for the E. coli violation described above. We met for the following violations of NYS regulations:

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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).

Water Conservation

Please remember our water wells have limited capacity. Help protect our water supply by avoiding waste. Do full loads in the laundry and dishwasher. Repair leaks immediately. A single leaky toilet valve can waste more than a thousand gallons each day.

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.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 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, 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.

Again, if you have any questions about this report or your water quality, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Angela Baker