Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021
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 source is from groundwater wells drawn from two wells 94 and 130 feet deep located in the park. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and filtered to remove iron prior to distribution to your home. Our system serves about 60 people through 22 connections. In 2021, 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.	**Not Applicable (N/A)**
Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).	**Not Detected (ND):** The laboratory tested for the contaminant but did not find it.
Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).	**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)**: Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Treatment Technique (**TT**): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	

Contaminants Detected in 2021 (or most recent test)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1,4 Dioxane	No	07/2021	Composite: 0.024	ug/l	N/A	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
Arsenic	N **Note 1**	2/2020 5/2021	Well 1: 5.3 Well 2: 2.2	ug/L	N/A	10	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	N	2/2020 5/2021	Well 1: 0.21 Well 2: 0.44	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine residual	N	Monthly at customer taps	Average = 1.2 Range 0.2 – 2.0	mg/L	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Disinfectant necessary to control microbes.
Combined Uranium	N	8/2019	0.5	ug/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper 5 samples from customer taps	N **Note 2**	6/2019	90th% = 0.2 Range 0.01 - 0.3	mg/L	N/A	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride	N	2/2020 9/2018	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**	6/2019	90th% = 2.7 Range: ND – 3.2	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing
Iron	N **Note 3**	10/2021 10/2021	Well 1: 570 Well 2: 500	ug/L	N/A	300	Naturally occurring
Manganese	N **Note 3**	10/2021 10/2021	Well 1: 269 Well 2: 326	ug/L	N/A	300	Naturally occurring
Radium 226	N	8/2019	0.5	pci/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N	10/2021 10/2021	Well 1: 33 Well 2: 101	mg/L	N/A	**Note 4**	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners;
Total Trihalomethanes	N	8/2019	3.8	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 2019 test round, none of the samples exceeded the Action Level for Copper or Lead.

Lead Education 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. 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 or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Note 3 The MCLs for iron and manganese are set at 300 ug/L each because above this level it can cause nuisance staining. The State allows higher levels because of the difficulty and expense of treatment, and the absence of health effects.

However, our water should not be used to prepare baby formula. Manganese is an essential nutrient and is already included in baby formula concentrate. Additional manganese from the water can result in too high a level and could be a problem for infants. Use bottled water for preparing baby formula.

Note 4 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.

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 2021, our system was issued following violations:

- Due to an oversight our system was cited for failing to sample for PFOA/S and 1-4 Dioxane in the 1st qtr. We returned to compliance when we sampled the following quarter.

- We were issued a violation for failure to operate disinfection equipment as designed. We corrected the deficiency by repairing our hydropneumatic tank and interlocking our well pump and chlorinator.

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).

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.

Sincerely yours,

Owner