

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021
Newtown Creek Community Inc.
54 Level Acres Drive
Horseheads, New York 14845
Public Water Supply ID# 0700778

To comply with State regulations, Newtown Creek Community 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 Tammy Kuzmisky, Agent, at (585) 262-3113 or 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 our groundwater well in which groundwater is drawn from a 41-foot deep-drilled well. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite (bleach) prior to distribution. Our water system serves 120 people through 69 service connections. During 2021, our well supplied sufficient water to meet our needs.

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. 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 2020 (or most recent test)

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average) (Range)	Unit Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
1,4 Dioxane	No	05/2021 11/2021	0.026 0.056	ug/l ug/l	N/A	1	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites
Barium	No	5/2021	0.76	mg/L	2	MCL=2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine residual at consumer taps	N	Monthly	Average = 0.3 Range: 0.21 – 0.71	mg/L	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	Disinfectant necessary to control microbes
Copper 5 samples Note 1	No	08/2019	90 th % = 0.04 Range: 0.02 - 0.05	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing and fixtures
Lead 5 samples Note 1	No	08/2019	90 th % = 0.9 Range: ND - 1.8	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate	No	2/2021	0.20	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Sodium	No	2/2021	21	mg/L	N/A	Note 2	Naturally occurring, road salt contamination.
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	No	08/2019	1.2	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (THM's)	No	08/2019	1.0	ug/L	N/A	80	

Note 1: The 90th percentile means the average of the highest 2 of the 5 samples. In the 2019 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. Newtown Creek Community 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.

Abbreviations 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.
- **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.

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 far below the level allowed by the State.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

In 2021, our system was cited by the Health Department because we forgot to collect our routine coliform bacteria sample for the month of March. The violation was closed after we collected our scheduled sample for April.

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).

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 2 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. 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); and low intensity residential use in relation to the wells. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown high hydraulic conductivity. Please note that, while the source water assessment rates our well 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.

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. 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 can 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.

Sincerely yours,

Ms. Tammy Kuzmisky
Keynote Realty Property Manager