

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Fingerlakes Mobile Home Park
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INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Fingerlakes 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 your drinking water, please contact Tom Lapp, operator at 315-427-8170. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. We would be happy to meet with you in person to discuss any questions you may have.

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, in some cases, radioactive material, 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 system serves about 35 people through 15 service connections. Our water sources are two drilled wells (groundwater), one 40 foot and another 128 feet deep, which are located on the park property. The water is treated with chlorine prior to distribution. The chlorine insures the distribution system does not become contaminated.

SWAP Summary for Groundwater wells

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, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to Nitrates. This rating is due primarily to the close proximity of row crop land use in the area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and a lower permeability layer of soil exists above the aquifer.

The 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. A copy of this assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented in this report 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 Seneca County Health Department at 315-539-1945.

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system. In this case, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the first and second highest value, 3.4 ug/l. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3-Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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.

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.

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

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The Table shows what contaminants were detected in our water system from testing last year and from previous years.

Bacteria

In March 2022 our regular compliance sample was positive for Total Coliform bacteria. There was no violation because the required follow-up samples (6 distribution samples over the course of two days) were all negative for bacteria.

Lead

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. Finger Lakes Mobile Home Park is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Tom Lapp, operator at 315-427-8170. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Nitrate

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

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IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES GOVERNING OPERATIONS?

During 2022, our system was in violation of applicable State drinking water monitoring requirements.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. On March 29, 2022 tests for Coliform and *E.coli* were positive. They were both retested on March 31, 2022 and were negative. On May 3, 2022 a test for coliform was positive. It was retested on May 5, 2022 and was negative. On June 7, 2022 a test for coliform was tested and was positive. On June 9, 2022 it was retested and was negative.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Between January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2021, we did not complete the required testing for Lead and Copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Samples will be collected as required between June 1 and September 30, 2023.

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).

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:

- ♦ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ♦ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ♦ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

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. Conservation tips include:

- ♦ 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.
- ♦ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ♦ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it up 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. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

	VIOLATION YES/ NO	DATE OF SAMPLE	DETECTED (AVG/MAX RANGE)	UNITS	MCLG	REGULATORY LIMIT (MCL, TT OR AL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Barium	NO	8/23/2022	105	ug/l	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	8/23/2022	0.2	mg/l	NA	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	NO	1/5/2022 5/3/2022 9/28/22 11/28/22	0.48 0.23 1.4 1.5	mg/l	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaking from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Lead-Range	NO	9/27/2018	ND-5.6	ug/l	0	15 ug/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead- 90th Percentile	NO	9/27/2018	3.4	ug/l	0	15 ug/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper-Range	NO	9/27/2018	0.018-0.28	mg/l	1.3	1.3mg/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives
Copper - 90th Percentile	No	9/27/2018	0.21	mg/l	1.3	1.3 mg/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Beta particle	No	2/12/2020	0	pci/l	0	50	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.
Uranium	No	2/12/2020	2.03	ug/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	No	2/12/2020	0.883 +/-0.77	pci/l	0	50	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	8/30/2021	63	ug/l	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Dibromochloromethane	No	8/30/2022	11	ug/l			By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Bromoform	No	8/30/2022	2.8	ug/l			By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Haloacetic Acids	No	8/30/2021	20	ug/l	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Coliform	No	3/29/2022 5/3/2022 6/7/2022	Positive		0	Any positive samples	Naturally occurring in the environment
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC							
1,4 Dioxane	No	4/2/2022 6/16/2022 10/19/2022 12/30/2022	0.032 0.038 0.04 0.029	ug/l	n/a	1	Released into the environment from sources associated with inactive & hazardous waste sites

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	4/26/2022	<1.9	ng/l	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
		6/16/2022	<2.0				
		10/29/2022	<2.0				
		12/30/2022	<1.9				
Perflorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	4/26/2022	<1.9	ng/l	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
		6/16/2022	<1.91				
		10/29/2022	<1.91				
		12/30/2022	<1.9				