Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023
Idle Wheels Mobile Home Park
680 County Route 10
Public Water Supply ID # NY3700907

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Idle Wheels will be issuing an annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water awareness and the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, we conducted test for over 80 contaminants. we detected the contaminant Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) at a level higher than the State allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded a drinking water standard and we are currently working with professional engineers to rectify the problem by installing a treatment system to remove PFOA from your drinking water. 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 Jeffrey Cook, owner, at (585)233-4699. We want you to be informed about your drinking water, and we will be available to discuss any drinking water issues in person.

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 New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYS DOH and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FACTS AND FIGURES:

Currently, our water system serves approximately 80 people through 52 service connections. The water source for this park consists of three drilled wells with an average depth of 93 feet. All wells are located within the mobile home park. Well No.1 is located between lots 5 and 14, well No.2 (abandoned) is near the pump house, well No.3 is behind lot 35, and well No.4 is behind lot 16. The well water is pumped to a 1500-gallon storage tank. The water is disinfected with liquid sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) with an injection pump at the pump house prior to distribution to residents.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated by reviewing limited existing mapped data and available information from past sanitary surveys. The state source water assessment provides a susceptibility rating based on the potential risk posed by each possible source of contamination and how easily contaminants could 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 assessment was completed to provide owners and operators with additional information to help them protect your source waters into the future.

As mentioned above, our water is derived from three drilled wells that draw from an unconfined aquifer with an unknown hydraulic conductivity. The source water assessment rated well water as having a medium-high susceptibility rating for viruses due to the location of an on-site septic system. No other significant sources of possible contamination were identified.

Please note that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State's drinking water standards.

County and State Health Departments will use this risk assessment information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, wellhead protection, resource management, planning, and education programs. A copy of the 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, total trihalomethanes, halo acetic acids, radiological 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 Oswego County Health Department at (315) 349-3564.

Table Of Detected Compounds

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL, TT, or AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	09/14/21	0.265	mg/L	2mg/L	2mg/L	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper▲1	No	08/17/23	0.039	mg/L	1.3 mg/L	AL = 1.3 mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead▲1	No	08/17/23	4.57	ug/L	0	AL = 15 ug/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Nitrate (As Nitrogen)	No	12/13/23	7	mg/L	10 mg/L	10mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium▲2	No	3/26/2015	26	mg/L	N/A	20mg/L	Naturally occurring, road salt, water softener treatment, animal waste.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
well #1- 1-4 Dioxane	No	5/9/2023	0.344	ug/L	NA	1.0ug/L	Released into the environment from widespread commercial & industrial sources. Hazardous waste sites.
well # 1 PFOA	No	5/9/2023	4.02	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	
well # 3 PFOA	**Yes**	**5/9/2023**	**10**	**ng/l**	**NA**	**10 ng/l**	
well # 4 - 1-4 Dioxane	No	6/1/2023	0.488	ug/l	NA	1 ug/l	
well # 4 PFOA	No	6/1/2023	6.3	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	
well # 4 PFOS	No	6/1/2023	4.47	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	
well # 3 - 1-4 Dioxane	No	8/2/2023	0.185	ug/l	NA	1 ug/l	
well # 3 PFOA	**Yes**	**8/2/2023**	**10**	**ng/l**	**NA**	**10 ng/l**	
well # 1 - 1-4 Dioxane	No	9/14/2023	0.35	ug/l	NA	1 ug/l	
well # 3 - 1-4 Dioxane	No	9/14/2023	0.389	ug/l	NA	1 ug/l	
well # 4 - 1-4 Dioxane	No	9/14/2023	0.462	ug/l	NA	1 ug/l	

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Continued

well # 3 PFOA	No	10/11/2023	9.35	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	Released into the environment from widespread commercial & industrial sources. Hazardous waste sites.
Well # 3 PFOS	No	10/11/2023	5.08	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	
well # 4 PFOA	No	10/11/2023	9.49	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	
well # 4 PFOS	No	10/11/2023	7.16	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	
well # 1 - 1-4 Dioxane	No	12/13/2023	0.36	ug/l	NA	1 ug/l	
well # 1 PFOA	No	12/13/2023	6.82	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	
well 3 - 1-4 Dioxane	No	12/13/2023	0.363	ug/l	NA	1 ug/l	
well # 3 PFOA	No	12/13/2023	7.84	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	
well # 3 PFOS	No	12/13/2023	3.64	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	
well # 4 - 1-4 Dioxane	No	12/13/2023	0.512	ug/l	NA	1 ug/l	
well # 4 PFOA	No	12/13/2023	7.59	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	
well # 4 PFOS	No	12/13/2023	8.69	ng/l	NA	10 ng/l	

Disinfection By-Product

Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	No	8/15/2023	6.7	ug/L	N/A	80ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	No	8/15/2023	1.6	ug/L	N/A	60ug/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants

Radium 226	No	3/15/2022	0.0826	pCi/L	0pCi/L	5pCi/L[3]	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	No	3/15/2022	0.252	pCi/L	0pCi/L	5pCi/L[3]	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	No	3/15/2022	0.753	pCi/L	0pCi/L	15pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

1:Average of the two highest samples.

2:Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by persons 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.

3:MCL is for combined Radium 226 & 228.

4:All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L.
5: USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not anticipated to occur over specific exposure durations. Health Advisory Levels are not to be construed as legally enforceable federal standards and are subject to changes as new information becomes available.

DEFINITIONS:

Parts per trillion (ppt) = Nanograms per liter (ug/l)- Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion).

Maximum Contaminant Level – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) – Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million – ppm). Or one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) – Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – ppb). Or one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. During 2023, we have learned through our testing that the contaminant Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) has been detected above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). PFOA can cause a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOA in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOA as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOA in animals. Idle Wheels is currently working to install a treatment system for PFOA.
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Although nitrate was detected below the MCL, it was detected at 7.0 mg/l which is greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water. 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. ^
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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. Idle Wheels MHP 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 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 Jeffery Cook at 585-233-4699. 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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. During 2023, our system was in compliance with State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

DO I NEED TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS? IS OUR WATER SAFE FOR EVERYONE?

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). Please note that testing of the water at this system has shown that this water is suitable for drinking water purposes, and contains very low amounts of contaminants and should not pose any health risks.

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish:
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
French:
Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

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 fire fighting 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 providing 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 to address improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please review the attached water source protection, and water conservation tips sheet. Please call our office if you have questions.