

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

Pine Village Estates

Babcock Hill Road, Town of Bridgewater

Public Water Supply ID# NY3201459

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Pine Village Estates will be 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. 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 Bagnall Properties LLC operator and owner, at 315-338-4677. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

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 a drilled well northwest side of the park located inside the pump house. The water is chlorinated (disinfected) in accordance with New York State and Federal Mandates, as well as providing ion exchange system to reduce the levels of nitrate found in the groundwater. Our water system serves approximately 75 people through 38 service connections (mobile homes).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for the PINE VILLAGE ESTATES Water System. Possible and actual threats to drinking water source(s) 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 source(s). 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. The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) is designed to compile, organize and evaluate information to make better decisions regarding protecting sources of public drinking water. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted above.

The land uses around the PINE VILLAGE ESTATES Water System source were rated for their potential to cause contamination to the source. The source was considered at a medium risk for pesticides, nitrates, protozoa, enteric bacteria and enteric viruses. When combined with a low risk of contamination from discrete sources and a high natural sensitivity based on soils, surficial geology, aquifer information and bedrock geology, this created a medium high susceptibility for the source to contamination. 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.

Based upon the SWAP Report determinations, good judgment should be used and caution should be exercised when determining placement of certain materials, actions and facilities, including septic systems, high-risk businesses or chemical storage near the source(s). We work hard to ensure that the source of water for our system is protected from contamination.

GROUNDWATER UNDER THE DIRECT INFLUENCE OF SURFACE WATER (GWUDI) INFORMATION

From 2003-2005, the Oneida County Health Department conducted a study of our water system to determine if our source was under the direct influence of surface water. Based upon the data collected (e.g. temperature, conductivity, and precipitation), geology, construction methods, and soils, the OCHD has determined that the water source for the water system demonstrates characteristics of a groundwater source that is under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI). During 2012, we completed our re-evaluation of our water source. The source was found to be true groundwater. Therefore, we are no longer required to provide additional treatment.

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, radioactive contaminants, disinfection byproducts, volatile organic compounds, 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, may be 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 Oneida County Health Department 798-5064.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Is System in Violation?	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	No	12/22	0.133	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	Yes	Monthly	10.61 ⁽¹⁾ (range = 6.76- 12.0)	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily / Monthly	1.01 ⁽²⁾ (range = 0.1 – 1.8)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 ⁽³⁾	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	8/20	N.D	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	8/20	2.0	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	8/17	-0.167	pCi/l	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium-226	No	8/17	0.389	pCi/l	0	MCL= 5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium-228	No	8/17	0.505	pCi/l	0	MCL = 5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Compounds							
PFBA (Perfluorobutanoic acid)	No	23	1.44	ng/l	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFBS (Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid)	No	23	1.14	ng/l	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic acid)	No	23	2.07	ng/l	10	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFHPA (Perfluoroheptanoic acid)	No	23	0.65	ng/l	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFHXA (Perfluorohexanoic acid)	No	23	1.32	ng/l	n/a	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications
PFOS (Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid)	No	23	1.56	ng/l	10	n/a	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications

Notes:

- 1 - The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported. Reportable levels are to be taken from the quarterly finished water nitrate sample results.
- 2 - The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the monthly microbiological sampling reports.
- 3 - Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

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.
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).
PICOGRAMS PER LITER	pCi/l	A measure of radioactivity in water
NANOGRAMS PER LITER	ng/l	Corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).
NON-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 a violation for exceedance in level of nitrate. All but one monthly sample was below the maximum contaminant level. Because of this we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water: The first three calendar quarters the water system was in violation for exceeding nitrate maximum contaminant level of 10mg/l. The last quarter of 2023, the average of monthly nitrate results was below the mcl at 9.75 mg/l.

“Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants under 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, septic system use or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.” Please note that boiling water does NOT reduce the levels of nitrate, but increases those levels.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Last year, our system was in general compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. During 2023, we failed to provide a monthly operation report for our water system, to the Oneida County Health Department, for the month of September, but this does not affect the water supply of its quality or quantity. We have sealed two abandoned wells on the property. We are planning to make improvements to our existing well source and will be looking to develop a new source of water as a backup to our existing well source. We will notify you when this work will be done because we will need to conserve our water supply while the work is performed.

LEAD INFORMATION

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. Pine Village Estates 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>.

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 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 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 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.
- Use Heat Tape to protect your pipes from freezing. This will save water AND protect septic systems from overuse

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, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.