Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2023

Milton West Mobile Home Park
329 Atomic Project Road
Town of Milton, Saratoga County, New York
(Public Water Supply ID# NY4501776)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, we 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 the park's water quality in 2023. 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 Linda Irwin at (518) 669-1232.

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 number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department 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 approximately 60 individuals through 20 service connections. The main water supply for the park is a six-inch diameter drilled well approximately 148 feet deep. The water supply is injected with liquid sodium hypochlorite prior to distribution.

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, lead and copper, inorganic compounds, nitrate, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds and radiological contaminants. 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 New York State Department of Health at (518) 793-3893.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	No	07/17/2023	2.8	ug/L	N/A	10 = MCL	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	No	07/17/2023	0.004	mg/L	2	2.0 = MCL	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	08/05/2022	5.3	mg/L	250	250 = MCL	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Copper	No	07/17/2023	0.0155[1] (ND - 0.022)[2]	mg/L	1.3	1.3 = AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	No	07/17/2023	0.32	mg/L	N/A	2.2 = MCL	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

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Iron	No	08/05/2022	92	ug/L	N/A	300 = MCL	Naturally occurring.
Manganese	No	08/05/2022	13	ug/L	N/A	300 = MCL	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Nitrate	No	07/17/2023	0.02	mg/L	10	10 = MCL	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	No	08/05/2022	13.3	mg/L	N/A	250 = MCL	Naturally occurring.
Sodium	No	07/17/2023	32.5[3]	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
TTHMs	No	08/05/2022	0.56	ug/L	N/A	80 = MCL	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter
Zinc	No	08/05/2022	0.074	mg/L	N/A	5 = MCL	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.

NOTES:

[1] During 2023, five samples were collected and analyzed for lead and copper. This number represents the 90th percentile of the samples. The 90th percentile is calculated by averaging the two highest results when only 5 samples are collected. The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

[2] This represents the range of results.

[3] 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.

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.

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

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (arts per million-ppm)

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): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

N/A: Not applicable

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 2023, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN DRINKING WATER AND ITS EFFECTS ON CHILDREN:

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. Milton West is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, 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 Linda Irwin at

Milton West MHP at (518) 884-9008 or (518) 669-1232. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Dinking Water Hotline 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?

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 is 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 you with quality drinking water. Please call with any questions.