Annual Water Quality Report Certification Form

Water System Name: Crestview Subdivison

Public Water Supply ID #: 470 44 02

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) has been distributed to customers and appropriate notices of availability have been given. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the health department.

Certified by: Name: Rodger Hazen

Title: Operator

Phone #: 315-265-3337 Date: _____

Please indicate how your report was distributed to your customers:

☑ AWQR was distributed to bill-paying customers by mail.

☐ AWQR was distributed by other direct delivery method(s) (check all that apply)

- ☐ Hand delivered.
- ☐ Published in local paper (i.e., *Penny Saver*) that was directly delivered or mailed to all bill-paying customers.
- ☐ Published in local municipal newsletter that was directly delivered or mailed.
- ☐ Mailed a notification that AWQR is available on a public website via a direct URL
- ☐ Emailed with a message containing a direct URL link to the AWQR
- ☐ Emailed with AWQR sent as an attachment to the email
- ☐ Emailed with AWQR sent as an embedded image in the email
- ☐ Additional electronic delivery that meets "otherwise directly deliver" requirement
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

☐ System does not have bill-paying customers.

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: in addition to direct delivery to bill-paying customer the AWQR was posted on a publicly-accessible website at www. _____

Please indicate what "Good Faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers (check all that apply).

- ☐ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the Annual Water Quality Report to postal patrons within the service area
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the Annual Water Quality Report in the news media
- ☐ Publication of the Annual Water Quality Report in a local newspaper
- ☐ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to single-bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025 Crestview Sub
PO Box 67
Hannawa Falls, NY 13647
Public Water Supply ID# NY4404402

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Crestview Sub, 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. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 Rodger Hazen (315) 265-3535. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board.

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. 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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

During 2025, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves roughly 128 people through 32 connections. The total water produced in 2025 was 1,835,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 1,835,000 gallons.

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, haloacetic 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 Health Department at (315) 386-1040.

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. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - Crestview sub

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Location	Date of Sample	Level Detected (range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead[2]	No	Distribution	9/20/24	0.00335 (<0.001 - 0.0039)	mg/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper[2]	No	Distribution	9/20/24	0.1581 (0.0096 - 0.224)	mg/l	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	Entry Point	1/14/25	0.70	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	Entry Point	9/16/25	0.3	mg/l	2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium	No	Entry Point	9/16/25	0.113	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes
Emerging Organic Contaminants								
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	Entry Point	1/10/00	0.79	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	Entry Point	7/16/24	1.3	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites.
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Haloacetic Acids[5]	No	Distribution	8/22/22	1.7	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Trihalomethanes	No	Distribution	8/22/22	6.7	ug/l	N/A	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Radiological Contaminants								
Radium 228	No	Entry Point	10/12/20	0.77	pCi/L	0	5	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions.

Notes:

2	The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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/copper samples collected.
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.
5	This level represents the total levels of the following contaminants: Monochloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid.

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

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 below the level allowed by the State.

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 below New York State requirements. We are required to provide the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages; especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Crestview Sub is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself md your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute 1ccredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, md making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for jrinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If :YOU are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Crestview Sub, Rodger Hazen, (315) 265-3535. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *httDs:l/www.eJJa. 2ov/safewater/lead.*

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by contacting Rodger Hazen (315) 265-3535.

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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. BPA/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 several reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both 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 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.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, . then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.