Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Northland Estates Mobile Home Park
17481 US Rte. 11, Watertown, N.Y., 13601
Public Water Supply ID# 2201395

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Northland Estates Mobile Home Park, will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. This report provides an overview of 2017 water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Jennifer Cook, Park Manager at (315) 785-8080. 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 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 and the FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water source is ground water wells; ground water from two 40 foot deep drilled wells located at the west side of the park at the bottom of the hill. The water is pumped from the wells, treated using hypo-chlorite (chlorine) prior to distribution. Our water system serves approximately 228 service connections.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYS DOH has evaluated this PWS's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph (s) below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for this PWS. This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

The source water assessment has rated these wells as having high susceptibility to microbial and nitrates along with a medium-high susceptibility to Industrial organics, cations/anions, petroleum and halogenate solvents. The susceptibility for all of the potential contamination sources is the proximity of a SPEDES permitted facility in the area of the wells.

The wells draw from an unconfined aquifer, which is a shallow aquifer that occurs immediately below the ground surface and has no overlying protective layer for protection from potential sources of contamination.

The New York State Department of Health will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management and planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting the supplier of water.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

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. Possible contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, volatile organic compounds, total trihaomethanes, 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. 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 Jefferson County Health Department at (315) 785-2277.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate	Yes	Failed to Collect		mg/I	10	lO MCL	Run off from Fertilizer use. Leaching from Septic tanks Sewage: erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	10/04/2017	0.0081	mg/1	15(AL)	0	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper	No	10/03/2017	0.1642	mg/1	1.3 (AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residuel	No	Daily	1.14 RANGE 1.05-1.30	mg/I	4	*N/A*	Water additive used to control microbes.
Regulated Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	Monthly	0 Positive Samples	*N/A*	0	MCL = 2	Naturally or more present in the positive samples
E-Coli **	No	Monthly	0 Positive Samples	*N/A*	0	MCL = 2	Human and or more animal fecal positive samples

Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromoform	N/A	09/22/14	18.2	ug/l	50	N/A	By-Products of Chlorination
Bromo-dichloromethane	N/A	09/22/14	1.4	ug/l	50	N/A	By-Products of Chlorination
Dibromo-Chloromethane	N/A	09/22/14	6.6	ug/l	50	N/A	By-Products of Chlorination
Trihalomethanes (THMS)	No	08/08/11	20	ug/l	50	N/A	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	No	10/02/14	7.0	ug/l	60	N/A	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants							
Sodium *	No	11/11/15	107	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Iron (FE)	No	10/01/11	0.552	mg/L	N/A	0.3	Naturally occurring
Chloroform	No	09/27/11	4.1	ug/L	N/A	N/A	By product of drinking water Chlorination
Chloride	No	06/26/16	699	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Antimony	No	07/10/12	0.0033	mg/L	0.0030	0.0030	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; Ceramics; Electronics; Solder
Barium	No	11/11/15	0.155	mg/l	2.0	0	Discharge of drilling waste and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	11/9/15	0.294	mg/l	2.2	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	No	11/11/15	0.00107	mg/l	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	11/11/15	0.00210	mg/l	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	No	11/11/15	0.00049	mg/l	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha	No	01/16/2017	2.06	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	No	01/25/2017	.684	pCi/L	25	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	No	01/25/2017	.773	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

*Water containing more than 20mg/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 a moderately restricted sodium diets.

** Total Coliform level detected positive on various dates due to water line breaks. Monitoring was corrected on next Sample date to bring the violation into compliance.

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. MCLG's 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.

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.

Milligram per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million – ppm).

Microgram per liter (ugll): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion -ppb).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water.

There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Lever Goad (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?
Our system was not in compliance on November 2017. We failed to collect the Nitrate sample in 2017. The system was returned to compliance in January 2018. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman, infants and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at the other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing. Northland Mobile Home Park 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 the 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.

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 2015, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 populations. 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).

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS
Spanish
Este informe contiene informacio'n muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradu'zcalo o' 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 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.
- Tum 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 clean, quality 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.