Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for
2019 Little Creek Park
144 North Street; Dryden, New York
Public Water Supply ID# 5405827

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Little Creek Park 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 has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality statement. 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 Statestandards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact John Haggerty, Water Operator, at (585) 202-7817. 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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public Health.

Two drilled wells with submersible pumps located on the east side of the park along Creek Drive near Virgil Creek supply water to the park. Well #1 (artesian), located in a covered pit between lots 3 and 5, is 132 1/2 feet deep, and Well #2, between lots 7 and 9, is 38 1/2 feet deep. Well #3 (approximately 10 feet from well #2) is not in use. Water id delivered via a common line from the wells to the pump house at the front (west side) of the park where it is chlorinated prior to storage. A 6,000 gallon storage tank is located partially underground in the pump house and a 15,000 gallon (upper) tank is located partially above ground on the north side of the pump house. The well pumps are controlled by floats in the large storage tank. Well #1 is the primary well and Well #2 is the secondary well that is activated during periods of high use. Two submersible distribution pumps then deliver water to the office, 100 sites in the park (approximately 250 tenants) and Laundromat via 4 hydro-pneumatic pressure tanks. The distribution pumps operate based on demand.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment of this system, based on available information. Possible and actual sources of contamination to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential for contamination of the source water. It does not mean that the water delivered to the consumer is or will become contaminated. See section *"Are there contaminants in our drinking water?"* for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. No contaminants have been detected at levels that impact health. The source water assessments provide the water system operators with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As noted elsewhere in this report, our water is derived from tow drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having medium susceptibility to any contamination. No significant sources of contamination were identified. The wells draw from an unconfined aquifer and the hydraulic conductivity is unknown. Please not that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered to your home meets the NYS drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

County and State Health Departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area can be obtained by contacting us, as noted in this report.

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 coli form, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total tri-halo methane 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 reasonable expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a healthy risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800426-4791) or the Tompkins County Health Department at (607)274-6688.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT,or AL)	MCLG	Likely source of Contamination
Nitrate	No	8/27/2019	0.699	mg/l	1	1.0 mg/l	erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	8/8/2014	0.012	mg/l	1.3mg/l	0	corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits leaching from woodpreservatives
Lead	No	8/8/2014	0.0023	mg/l	.015mg/l	0	corrosion of household plumbing systems;erosion of natural deposits leaching from woodpreservatives
Barium	No	12/11/2018	0.28	mg/l	2	0	discharge of drilling wastes;discharge from metal refineries;erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By- products

Total Tri-Halomethanes (TTHM)	No	9/2/2016	13.7	ug/l	80	0 Disinfection By-products
Halo-Acetic Acids	No	9/2/2016	3.67	ug/l	60	0 Disinfection By-products

Radiological Contaminants

Radium-226	No	12/12/2017	0.23	pCi/L	25	0	erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants

Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	0.55 Range .40-.80	mgl	4	4	water additives used to control microbes

- *The State considers 25 pCi/L to be the level of concern or beta particles.

DEFINITIONS:

90th percentile Values: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of distribution that is equal to or below it. The90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.
Maximum Contamination Lever (MCL): The highest level of a contamination 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 not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allowed 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 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/I): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million-ppm). Micrograms per liter (ug/1): 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.
Non-Detects (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 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.

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. Little Creek 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.

The NYSDOH has a free lead testing program- for more information go to:
https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental /water/drinking/lead/free_lead_testing_pilot_prgram

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?
During 2018 our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements, as spelled out to us by Health Department.

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. Immune-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, Guardia 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 informacion my importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo 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 draught, 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 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.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW HOW TO REPAIR THESE LEAKS, CALL AND WE CAN SHOW YOU!!

The Park encourages water conservation. We do not have an unlimited supply of water. A few simple steps will preserve the resource for future generations.

- Use low flow shower heads and faucets
- Repair all leaks in your plumbing system
- Wash your car with a bucket and hose with a nozzle
- Don't cut the lawn too short, longer grass saves water.

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. Please call our office if you have any questions.