

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019

Saratoga Villas Mobile Home Park Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York Public Water Supply ID #NY4501768

INTRODUCTION

To comply with New York State regulations, Saratoga 29 Mobile Home Park is issuing this report to describe 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. 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 Randy Rathbun, Water Operator for the park at 518-256-2786.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Our water system serves approximately 130 individuals through 45 service connections and uses approximately 3000 gallons of water per day. Drinking water for the park is groundwater from one drilled well located within the park. We pump this groundwater out through our 120 foot well. The water is then pumped to each of four 80-gallon contact tanks. Prior to distribution, chlorine is added for disinfection. Please refer to this document for an extensive overview of the testing performed on your water along with other pertinent information regarding your drinking water.

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 bacteria, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, synthetic organic compounds, lead and copper, radiologicals, disinfection byproducts, and volatile organic compounds. The Table presented below lists which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is more than one-year-old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled 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 NYSDOH Glens Falls District Office at 518-793-3893.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average) (Range)	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganics							
Barium	No	09/25/19	40	µg/L	2000	MCL = 2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	09/25/19	0.0884	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Copper	No	09/27/17	0.035 ¹ (0.01– 0.05) ²	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	09/28/18	6.5 ¹ (ND to 8) ²	ug/L	15	AL = 0.015	Corrosion of plumbing systems
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	09/25/19	2.84	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	09/27/17	45.2	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Sulfate	No	09/27/17	22.3	mg/L	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring.
Sodium	No	09/28/18	23.3 ³	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Zinc	No	09/27/17	0.004	mg/L	n/a	MCL = 5	Zinc has no health effects unless detected at high concentrations. The presence of zinc may result in an undesirable taste in drinking water.
Iron	No	09/27/17	0.039	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring.
Manganese	No	09/27/17	0.004	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 300	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Organic Contaminants							
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	No	09/28/18	0.52	µg/L	0	MCL=5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	08/29/17	0.69	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

NOTES:

1 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples 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 values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value for copper was 0.035 mg/L and for lead was 6.5 µg/L. The action level for copper and lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The level 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:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (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 error.

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.

Micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$): Corresponds to one-part liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).

Milligrams per liter (mg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of a liquid (parts per million-ppm).

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations in 2019. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected: however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

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

If present, elevated levels of 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. Saratoga 29 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 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 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 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 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

We ask that all our residents help us protect our drinking water source. If you have any questions regarding the information presented in this report, please do not hesitate to contact Randy Rathbun at 518-884-0632.

This report was prepared for the Saratoga 29 Mobile Home Park by:

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