

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022
Rolling Ridge Mobile Estates
185 Old State Road, Broadalbin, Fulton/Saratoga Counties, New York
(Public Water Supply ID#NY173001)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Rolling Ridge Mobile Estates 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. 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 Randy Rathbun, Water Operator for the park at 518-884-8383. 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, 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. 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's 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 44 people through 14 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from three drilled wells which are located near the back of the park. Well #3 is a 6-inch diameter 75 foot drilled well, Well #4 is a 6-inch diameter 110-foot-deep drilled well and Well #5 is a 6-inch 115 foot deep drilled well. Chlorine in the form of sodium hypochlorite is added to the water, which is used for disinfection to protect against contamination from harmful bacteria and other organisms. We have a storage/contact tank and six pressure tanks. This provides adequate contact time to achieve disinfection before the water goes into the distribution system.

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, turbidity, 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 New York State Department of Health or the New York State Department of Health, Herkimer District Office at (315) 866-6879.

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 New York State requirements.

New York State has adopted the first in the nation drinking water standard for 1,4-Dioxane along with one of the lowest maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS. Public Water Supplies in NYS are required to test for PFOA, PFOS and 1,4-Dioxane. PFOA and PFOS have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) of 10 parts per trillion each while 1,4-Dioxane has an MCL of 1.0 parts per billion. Rolling Ridge MHP has completed its 3rd quarter monitoring in 2022.

“In 2022, we were required to collect and analyze drinking water samples for 23 unregulated contaminants and 2 regulated contaminants on 1 sample from our finished water in November 2022. One contaminants that is currently unregulated and 1 contaminant that is regulated were detected in the samples. The data is shown in the table on page 3. The list of Unregulated and Regulated Compounds can be found on the last page. You may obtain the monitoring results by calling Rolling Ridge Homes LLC, phone 518-884-8383.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2022 our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water monitoring, operating and requirements. We constantly test for various contaminants in the water supply to comply with regulatory requirements. 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 2022, we “did not monitor or test” or “did not complete all monitoring or testing” for Total Coliform for the monitoring period January-July 2022 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

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. 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 ON LEAD

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 Villas is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, 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 Rolling Ridge Homes LLC, phone 518-884-8383. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

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.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

◆ There were no major capital improvements in 2022.

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 questions.

Table of Detected Contaminants Rolling Ridge Mobile Estates PWS ID#NY1730010							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Color	N	8/2/19	2	units	N/A	MCL=15	The presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese;
Nitrate	N	8/25/22	0.18	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Odor	N	8/2/19	1	units	N/A	MCL=3	Natural sources
pH	N	8/2/19	7.60	units		6.5-8.5	
Sodium ¹	N	8/2/19	1.6	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	N	8/2/19	9.3	ppm	N/A	MCL=250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	N	8/2/19	11.3	mg/l	N/A	MCL=5000	Naturally occurring
Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine Residual (average) Range (based on daily samples)	N	Daily	0.5 0.4-0.6	mg/l	N/A	MCL=4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Unregulated Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Regulated PFOA and PFOS shown boldface							
8:2 FTS (Well#5)	N	11/28/22	0.52	ng/l	N/A	MCL=10 ^{2,3,4}	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
PFOS (Well#5)	N	11/28/22	4.5	ng/l	N/A		
Notes							
1. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.							
2. Only PFOA and PFOS have a regulatory limit of 10 ng/l each.							
3. All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL=0.05 mg/L or 50,000 ng/l.							
4. USEPA Health Advisory Levels identify the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water at which adverse health effects and/or aesthetic effects are not as new information becomes available. PFBS (2000 ng/l) and HFPO-DA (10 ng/l) also have Health Advisory Levels.							
Glossary							
<i>Non-Detects (ND)</i> - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.							
<i>Action Level</i> - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.							
<i>Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</i> - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.							
<i>Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter</i> - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.							
<i>Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l)</i> - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.							
<i>Maximum Contaminant Level</i> - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.							
<i>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</i> The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.							
<i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</i> : 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.							
<i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</i> : 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							
<i>N/A-Not applicable</i>							

Unregulated Perfluoroalkyl Substances / Regulated			
pfbs	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	NA	Hfpo-da
pfhpa	Perfluoroheptanoic acid	pfba	Perfluorobutanoic acid
pfhxs	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	6:2 fts	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
pfna	Perfluorononanoic acid	4:2 fts	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
<i>pfos</i>	<i>Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid</i>	8:2 fts	Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
<i>pfoa</i>	<i>Perfluorooctanoic acid</i>	pfmpa	Perfluoro
pfda	Perfluorodecanoic acid	pfpea	Perfluoropentanoic acid
pfdoa	Perfluorododecanoic acid	pfmba	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid
pfhxa	Perfluorohexanoic acid	pfeesa	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulphonic acid
pfuna	Perfluoroundecanoic acid	nfdha	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid
NA	n11cl-pf3ouds	pfpes	Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid
NA	9cl-pf3ons	pfhps	Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid
NA	Adona		

Notes: The two regulated compounds are in italics and have MCLs of 10 ng/L each.

The remaining 23 compounds are unregulated.

All perfluoroalkyl substances, besides PFOA and PFOS, are considered Unspecified Organic Contaminants (UOC) which have an MCL = 0.05 mg/L. or 50,000 ng/L