***Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2022***
***Saratoga Villas Mobile Home Park***
***709 Route 29, Rock City Falls, Saratoga County, New York***
***Public Water Supply ID #NY4501768***

**INTRODUCTION**

To comply with New York State regulations, Saratoga Villas 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 518-884-8383.

**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 ensure 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.

| Saratoga Villas Table of Detected Contaminants<br>PWS ID# NY4501768 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 09/15/22 | 36.7 | µg/L | 2000 | MCL = 2000 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | No | 09/15/22 | 1 | µg/L | N/A | MCL = 2.2 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | No | 09/28/21-9/29/21 | 0.041[1] (0.019– 0.052)[2] | mg/L | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead | No | 09/28/21-9/29/21 | 3[1] (ND to 5)[2] | ug/L | 15 | AL = 0.015 | Corrosion of plumbing systems |
| Nickel | No | 09/15/22 | 1.2 | ug/L | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | No | 8/9/22 | 3.34 | mg/L | 10 | MCL = 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chloride | No | 12/28/20 | 67.8 | mg/L | N/A | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination. |
| Sulfate | No | 12/28/20 | 23.9 | mg/L | n/a | MCL = 250 | Naturally occurring. |
| Sodium | No | 12/28/20 | 28[3] | mg/L | N/A | N/A | Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste. |
| Zinc | No | 12/28/20 | 0.16 | mg/L | N/A | MCL = 5 | Zinc has no health effects unless detected at high concentrations. The presence of zinc mat result in an undesirable taste in drinking water. |
| **Synthetic Organic Chemicals** | | | | | | | |
| PFOA | No | 3/25/21 | 4.65 | ng/l | N/A | 10 | Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications |
| PFOS | No | | 6.38 | | | | |
| PFOA | No | 6/29/21 | 3.5 | | | | |
| PFOS | No | | 5.2 | | | | |
| PFOA | No | 9/27/21 | 4.6 | | | | |
| PFOS | No | | 8.8 | | | | |
| 1,4 Dioxane | No | 6/29/21 | 0.034 | µg/l | N/A | 1 | Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites. |
| | No | 9/27/21 | 0.043 | | | | |
| **Disinfection Byproducts** | | | | | | | |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | No | 08/29/17 | 0.59 | 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. |
| Chlorine Residual Free Average range | No | Daily | 0.53<br>0.45-0.6 | mg/l | N/A | MCL=4 | Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water. |

**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.

4- Data based on daily samples.

**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*** (MGLC): 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*** (µg/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).

***Nanograms per liter (ng/L):*** *one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000. (Parts per trillion-ppt)*

***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 2022. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

Although nitrate was detected below the MCL for Water District #3, it was detected at times at concentrations greater than 5 ppm which is greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water:

**IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

During 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water, operating and reporting 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 Nitrates, in the 1st 2nd an 4th quarters and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

**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 the park office at 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*.

**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).

**IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

During 2022, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating and reporting requirements.

**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 518-884-8383.