

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019  
Magic Pines Campground & Mobile Home Park  
9298 US Route 9  
Lewis, New York 12950  
(Public Water Supply ID#1521744)*

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State and Federal regulations, we 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. 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 Gordon Ingram, Owner, at (518) 873-2288.

## **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'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 35 full-time residents through 16 service connections in the mobile home park. The water system also serves up to an additional 100 persons on peak holiday weekends when the campground is open. Our water source is a shallow well that is located at the north end of the park. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

The NYS Dept. of Health has completed a source water assessment for this system based on available information. The source water assessment has rated this well as having an elevated susceptibility. No significant sources of contamination were identified. The well draws water from an unconfined aquifer and overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination. Please note that our water supply is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered to your home meets the New York State's drinking water standards for microbiological contamination.

## **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, inorganic contaminants, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic contaminants, 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, might 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 Health Department at (518) 891-1800.

**Table of Detected Contaminants**

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Lead	No	2019	0.0015 <sup>1</sup> ND – 0.0018 <sup>2</sup>	mg/L	0	0.015 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	No	2019	0.16 <sup>1</sup> 0.060 – 0.18 <sup>2</sup>	mg/L	1.3	1.3 (AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Barium	No	2016	0.0053	mg/L	2	2 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	2019	10	mg/L	n/a		Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Chloride	No	2019	12	mg/L	n/a	250 (MCL)	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt
Nitrate	No	2019	3.4	mg/L	10	10 (MCL)	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha	No	3/11	0.5	pCi/L	0	50 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	No	3/11	1.0	pCi/L	0	50 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	No	10/14	0.07	pCi/L	0	5 (MCL)	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No	2019	0.7	ug/L	0	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	No	2019	1	ug/L	0	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

**NOTES:**

- 1 – In 2016 five samples were collected and analyzed for lead and copper. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected at your water system. In this case, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the average of the highest and second highest value for both lead and copper.
- 2 – The level presented represents a range of the lead and copper samples collected. The action level for lead and copper was not exceeded at any of the test sites.
- 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:**

**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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

**Micrograms per liter (ug/l):** 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.

**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.

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

Last year, our system was in general compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. During 2019, special sampling of our water source indicated that our water source is occasionally considered to be groundwater under the influence of surface water. We are therefore required to provide additional treatment or drill a new groundwater well. Our current well is a dug well. We are currently working to site and drill a new well, and in the meantime, we have increased our chlorine concentration in our finished water, as required by the Department of Health, to provide adequate bacteriological and virus protection. We plan on drilling a new well in the near future.

### **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).

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. The Magic Pines Campground & 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>.

### **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**

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our residents help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.