Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2020
Hanshaw Village Mobile Home Park (Formerly Lake Country MHP)
7 Lake Country Ave., Ithaca, New York 14850
Public Water Supply ID# 5405832

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Hanshaw Village Mobile Home Park will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. This report provides an overview of 2020 water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources.

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, and we will be available to discuss any drinking water issues in person.

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 and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public Health.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 300 people through 149 service connections. Three water sources serve the park. Two drilled wells (drilled 2006) w/submersible pumps at Lower Creek Road feed into a pair of 750 gallon tanks into a pump house. A submersible pump (2HP, set. 15-25GPM) in one of the 750 gal tanks runs continuously to deliver water to the I 0,000-gallon storage tank in the park pump house over a mile away through a 2-inch plastic water line. A chlorinator runs with the pump and disinfects the water entering the 750 gallon tanks. The 10,000-a gallon tank is prevented from over flowing by a sump pump that pumps excess water to waste. A second submersible pump (40gpm) was added in parallel to the 20gpm in the park storage tank and three pressure tanks (120 gallons each installed in 2004) supply the 149 sites in the park. A drilled well with submersible pump located near the park pump house is operated manually during periods of high water usage. This well has a reported yield of 5gpm. Another drilled well near the pump house has a reported yield of 10 gal. This well is not used. The old infiltration gallery has been abandoned.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for 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 source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the 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 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 in the future.

As noted elsewhere in this report, our water is derived from 2 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having medium or high 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 note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into 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 may 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 coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, volatile organic compounds, 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 concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. This system has been issued a chlorination disinfection waiver from the Tompkins County Health Department as well as a lead and copper waiver since there are no lead and copper connections.

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).

Table of Detected Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Regualtory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium*	No	03/23/2020	111	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	03/18/2020	0.117	mg/L	1	1.0 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	08/11/2018	.0163 Range = .0129-.0215	mg/L	1.3mg/l	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	No	08/11/2018	0.0016 Range= ND-.00175	mg/L	0.015mg/l	0	Corrosion of house hold plumbing syustems. Erosion of natural deposits; leacing from wood preservatives
Turbidity	No	9/20/2006	4.6	NTU	5	5	Soil runoff cloudiness of water
Barium	No	11/1/2017	0.0013	mg/L	2	0	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	10/24/2017	0.2	mg/L	2.2	0	Erosion of natural deposits water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic	No	11/1/2017	5	ug/l	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ph of Volatile	No	11/29/2011	6	ug/l	N/A	6.5-8.5	Naturally occuring
Bromoform	No	9/5/2019	9.57	ug/l	50	N/A	By- products of chlorination
Dibro-chloromethane	No	9/5/2019	.820	ug/l	50	N/A	By-products of chlorination
Dibromoacetic acid	No	9/3/2016	3	ug/l	50	N/A	By-products of chlorination
monchloroacetic acid	No	9/3/2016	3.9	ug/l	50	N/A	By- products of chlorination

Disinfection By-products

Total Tri-Halomethanes (TTHM)	No	09/5/2019	10.4	ug/l	80.0	0	Disinfection by- product
Halo-Acetic Acids	No	09/16/2019	3.07	ug/l	60.00	0	Disinfection by- product

Radiological Contaminants

Gross alpha	No	03/26/2020	2.88	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	No	04/08/2020	1.25	pCi/L	25	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	No	04/07/2020	1.12	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural Deposits

Disinfectants

Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	1.01 Range= .84-1.26	mgl	4	4	Water additives used to control microbes

Notes:

1- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the Lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was determined by averaging the two highest results (.00175mg/L + .00136 mg/L) found. The action level for lead was not to exceed at any of the sites tested.

2- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 sites 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 the 90% of the Copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was determined by averaging the two highest results (0.0215 mg/L + .0171 mg/L) found. The action level for Copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

*Water containing more than 20mg/L of sodium, should not be used for drinking by people on a severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium, should not be used for drinking by people on a moderately restricted sodium diets

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

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

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

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/1): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant that is 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 not known or expected to risk to health. MRDLG do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

MONITORING OR REPORTING VIOLATIONS:
We routinely test for various contaminants in the water supply to comply with regulatory requirements, and our reports are submitted to the Tompkins County Health Department as required.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?
During 2019 our system had to issue one boil water notice to our residents for the following incident:10/25/2019 Treated water in storage tank; is short circuiting between inflow and outflow. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants we 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. Hanshaw 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.

IS OUR WATER SAFE FOR EVERYONE? DO I NEED TO TAKE PRECAUTIONS?
Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH- SPEAKING RESIDENTS
Spanish
Este informe contiene informacio'n muy importants sobre su agua beber. Tradui:' zcalo hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
French
Ce rapport contient des informations importants 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.
- Tum 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 I 00 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. 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 of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.