Oneonta, NY

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015

Public Water Supply # 3801591

Jess Lanza - Park Manager is providing you with this consumer confidence report, which is a snapshot of Valley Stream Mobile Home Parks LLC's drinking water quality between January and December 2015. Safe drinking water is our primary commitment.

WHY AM I RECEIVING THIS REPORT?

Congress passed the Safe Water Drinking Act in 1974 and gave the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the job of setting standards, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), to ensure safe drinking water throughout the United States.

In 1996, Congress passed amendments that require drinking water systems to give consumers important information about their water, including where it comes from, and how your water quality compares with federal standards.

WHAT IF I HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT MY WATER?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact our community office at 607-432-0250, Monday through Friday between 9am and 5pm. We want you to be informed about your drinking water and would be pleased to discuss any drinking water issues with you 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 well as water which travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally – occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from presence of animals or 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 Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminates in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water source is drawn from two deep drilled wells which are located as follows: Well #1 is a 190 foot deep and 6 inch diameter well located on the north side of the Pump House. The specifics are 75gpm nominal well capacity and 55gpm pump capacity. Well #2 is a 190 foot deep and 8 inch diameter well located on the south side of the Pump House. The specifics are 75gpm nominal well capacity and 55gpm pump capacity. The water is disinfected with sodium hypochlorite as it is pumped to the two 320 gallon mixing tanks. From there, it goes to six 120 gallon pressure tanks for distribution to the homes. Well #1 and well #2 are used alternately to supply water.

WHY MUST YOU TREAT MY WATER?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain very small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risk can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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WHAT CONTAMINANTS MIGHT BE IN THE WATER?

Contaminants that may be present in raw or source water before it is treated are microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

*Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

*Inorganic contamination, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

*Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agricultural and residential uses.

*Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.

*Organic chemical contamination, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, storm runoff, and septic systems.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN VALLEY STREAM MOBILE HOME PARK'S WATER?

We are pleased to report that Valley Stream's water met and exceeded all federal drinking water standards in 2015.

However, even with the best water treatment, it's not always possible to remove all contaminants. Earth and rock act as natural filters and remove many of these contaminants. The EPA sets limits on the amount of contaminants that can be in drinking water. Many tests were performed last year, including tests for turbidity and monthly tests for coliform, which can show the presence of microorganisms that could cause illness.

IS OUR WATER SAFE FOR EVERYONE?

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, 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/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

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Ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Ppb = parts per billion, or microgram per liter (mcg/L)

The amounts of contaminant allowed in water are so small they are measured in ppm-equivalent to one penny in \$10,000; or ppb-equivalent to one penny in \$10,000,000.

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4796

VALLEY STREAM MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC WATER SYSTEM

2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Analyte	Concentration MG/L	Method	MCL*	Date	Lab ID
Nitrate	< 0.23	HAch 10206	10 mg/l as N	12/4/2015	11799

The above test procedures meet all the requirements of NELAC and relate only to these samples.

Volatile Organic Chemical Analysis EPA Method 524.2 Table 9B

BENZENE	<0.5	5
BROMOBENZENE	<0.5	5
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	<0.5	5
BROMOMETHANE	<0.5	5
N-BUTYLBENZENE	<0.5	5
SEC-BUTYLBENZENE	<0.5	5
TERT-BUTYLBENZENE	<0.5	5
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	<0.5	5
CHLOROBENZENE	<0.5	5
CHLOROETHANE	< 0.5	5
CHLOROMETHANE	< 0.5	5
2-CHLOROTOLUENE	< 0.5	5
4-CHLOROTOLUENE	< 0.5	5
DIBROMOMETHANE	< 0.5	5
1,2-DIBROMOETHANE	< 0.5	5
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	< 0.5	5
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	< 0.5	5
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	< 0.5	5
DICHLORDIFLUOROMETHANE	< 0.5	5
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	< 0.5	5
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	< 0.5	5
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE	< 0.5	5
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	<0.5	5
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE	<0.5	5
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	< 0.5	5
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	< 0.5	5
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	< 0.5	10
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	< 0.5	5
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	<0.5	5
1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE (TOTAL)	< 0.5	5
ETHYLBENZENE	< 0.5	5
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	<0.5	5

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ISOPROPYLBENZENE	<0.5	5
P-ISOPROPYLTOLUENE	<0.5	5
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	<0.5	5
N-PROPYLBENZENE	<0.5	5
STYRENE	<0.5	5
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	<0.5	5
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	<0.5	5
TETRACHLOROETHENE	<0.5	5
TOLUENE	<0.5	5
1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE	<0.5	5
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	<0.5	5
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	<0.5	5
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	<0.5	5
TRICHLOROETHENE	<0.5	5
TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE	<0.5	5
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	<0.5	5
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	<0.5	5
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	<0.5	5
VINYL CHLORIDE	<0.5	5
M-XYLENE	<0.5	5
O-XYLENE	<0.5	5
P-XYLENE	<0.5	5

Notes: The surrogate recoveries of 4-Bromofluorobenzene and 1,2-Dichlorobenzene-d4 for this sample were within acceptance limits at 95% and 89% respectively. The acceptance limits are 80-120%.

Temperature outside specifications

MCL* is the Maximum Contaminant Level; it is the maximum concentration allowed in drinking water for a specific analyte as per NYS Sanitary Code. Hold time for nitrate per ELAP requirements is 48 hours for potable, non-chlorinated water samples and 14 days for potable, chlorinated water supplies. Samples for nitrate testing are also required to be received at 4 degrees Celsius or delivered to the laboratory on ice in the chilling process.

Legend: MG/L = Milligrams per Liter; < = Less Than; > = Greater Than; <math>mg/L = Parts per million; ug/L = Parts per billion; NT= Not Tested NC = Not Chlorinated

Coliform, Total (TCR) samples are collected each month and tested at the City of Oneonta Water Lab.