

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2017
Town of Erwin – Morningside Heights Water District
310 Town Center Road, Painted Post, NY 14870
(Public Water Supply ID# NY5001212)
Campbell WD # 2 and #3
(Public Water Supply ID# NY5030109 and NY 5030125)*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Town of Erwin Morningside Heights Water District, 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. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 **our Water Billing Department at (607) 962-7021**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more or have questions concerning this report, you may call or stop by our billing office in the Erwin Town Hall, located at 310 Town Center Road, Painted Post, NY 14870. The office is open Monday through Friday between 9:00 am and 4:00 pm. The Town Board meets the second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM in the Erwin Town Hall 310 Town Center Road, Painted Post, NY 14870.

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 source is a groundwater source consisting of five wells at three different locations. Wells #2 & #3 are on Morningside Drive in Gang Mills, Well #4 is located on Canada Road, and two wells, Wells # 5R & # 6, are located on along State Route 417 in the Industrial Park. The water is disinfected with a chlorine solution and fluoride is added for the prevention of dental caries. Finally, a polyphosphate is added for sequestering iron and manganese prior to distribution. The Town of Erwin Morningside Heights Water District also supplies the water to the Campbell Water Districts #2and #3.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 3150 people through 1612 permanent metered connections. The total water produced in 2017 was 278,392,377 gallons. The daily average amount of water pumped and treated was 763,000 gallons, while the maximum amount of water produced in a single day was 1,178,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 260,725,009 gallons. Water that did not go to customers was used to flush mains, fight fires and attributed to minor leaks, totaled 17,667,368 gallons (6.34% of the total amount produced). In 2017, water customers were charged \$ 1.50 per 100 /cubic feet of water, or \$1.50 for 750 gallons. On average the annual cost per residential household was \$200.

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, lead and copper, 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 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 NYSDOH – Hornell District Office at (607) 324-8371.**

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium							
Well#2	No	02/17/15	0.153				Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Well#3	No	04/10/12	0.170	mg/l	2	2	
Well#4	No	02/17/15	0.199				
Well#5R	No	02/17/15	0.267				
Well#6	No	08/24/17	0.115				
	No	08/22/17	1.25				
Nitrate							
Well #2	No	08/22/17	1.25				Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Well #3	No	08/30/16	1.24	mg/l	10	10	
Well #4	No	08/22/17	2.8				
Well #5R	No	08/22/17	0.961				
Well #6	No	08/22/17	1.19				
	No	01/29/15	0.500	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Calcium							
	No	01/29/15	18.4	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Magnesium							
	No	01/29/15	3.31	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness							
	No	01/29/15	3.31	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Sodium							
Well #4	No	08/22/17	156	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Copper							
-Distribution System	No	05/16/17	0.0557	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead							
-Distribution System	No	08/13/17	90%=1.0				Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Well#2	No	02/17/15	Range: <0.5-4.4 5.0	ug/l	0	AL = 15	
Fluoride							
Well #2	No	Daily	High Range	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Well #3	No	Daily	1.2 0.5 -1.2	mg/l	N/A	2.2	
Well #4	No	Daily	1.4 0.5 -1.4	mg/l	N/A	2.2	
Well #5R	No	Daily	1.3 0.3 -1.3	mg/l	N/A	2.2	
Well #6	No	Daily	1.0 0.5 -0.0	mg/l	N/A	2.2	
	No	Daily	1.2 0.6 -1.2	mg/l	N/A	2.2	
Chlorine							
Well #2	No	Daily	Ave. Range	mg/l	4	4	Water additive for control of microbes.
Well #3	No	Daily	0.67 0.56-0.80	mg/l	4	4	
Well #4	No	Daily	0.55 0.52-0.60	mg/l	4	4	
Well #5R	No	Daily	0.70 0.64-0.79	mg/l	4	4	
Well #6	No	Daily	0.54 0.48-0.65	mg/l	4	4	
	No	Daily	0.69 0.53-0.99	mg/l	4	4	

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCL/G	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Total							
Trihalomethanes							
Entry Point Samples	No	02/17/15	1.3	ug/l	N/A	80	By product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Well #2	No	02/17/15	2.3				
Well #4	No	08/15/17	0.5				
Total							
Trihalomethanes							
Max Res Time	No	08/22/15	44.2				By product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Overbrook & Knollbrook	No	08/22/17	51.1				
Woodsvlew & Fieldview	No	08/22/17	27.5	ug/l	N/A	80	
Town of Campbell							
Victory Highway (WD#2)	No	09/13/16	37.2				By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Meads Creek (WD#3)	No	09/13/16	49.1				
Halocetic Acids							
Erwin Max Res Time	No	08/26/15	2.4				By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Overbrook & Knollbrook	No	08/22/17	2.82				
Woodsvlew & Fieldview	No	08/22/17	<1.00	ug/l	N/A	60	
Town of Campbell							
Victory Highway (WD#2)	No	9/07/16	12				By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Meads Creek (WD#3)	No	9/07/16	13				
Radiological							
Well #2							
Radium	No	10/08/13	Gross Alpha: 2.21	pCi/L	0	Combined Rad 226 & 228: 5	Erosion of natural deposits
226/228			226: 0.19 228: 0.32				
Well #3							
Radium	No	8/30/16	Gross Alpha: 0.037	pCi/L	0	Combined Rad 226 & 228: 5	Erosion of natural deposits
226/228			226: 0.309 228: 0.367				
Well #4							
Radium	No	10/08/13	Gross Alpha: 3.86	pCi/L	0	Combined Rad 226 & 228: 5	Erosion of natural deposits
226/228			226: 0.32 228: 0.54				
Well #5R							
Radium	No	Quarterly 2014	Avg Gross Alpha: 0.75	pCi/L	0	Combined Rad 226 & 228: 5	Erosion of natural deposits
226/228			Avg 226: 0.34 Avg 228: 0.19				
Well #6							
Radium	No	Quarterly 2014	Avg Gross Alpha: 0.88	pCi/L	0	Combined Rad 226 & 228: 5	Erosion of natural deposits
226/228			Avg 226: 0.25 Avg 228: 0.33				

Notes:

- (1) – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 10 sites tested.
- (2) - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 10 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 0.644 mg/l value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

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.

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.

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 a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Micrograms per liter (µg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

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?

During this past year, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

INFORMATION ON RADON

Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes.

There is currently no standard for the amount of radon in drinking water. For additional information call your state radon program (1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-Radon).

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 FLUORIDE ADDITION

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at a properly controlled level. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis to make sure fluoride is maintained at a target level of 0.7 mg/l with a maximum concentration of 2.2 mg/l. During 2016, monitoring showed that fluoride levels in your water had an average concentration of 0.7 mg/l and all concentrations were well below the maximum allowable level 100% of the time

GENERAL INFORMATION ON LEAD IN DRINKING WATER:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The Morningside Heights Water District 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

Korean

이책의 보고는 귀부에서 드시는 식수에 대한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 이 보고를 자세히 보시고, 이 보고를 읽고 이해 하시는 분과 상담하시기 바랍니다.

Chinese

這份報告含有關於飲用水的重要資訊。請仔細閱讀這份報告，並與您能理解這份報告的人進行諮詢。

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 fire fighting 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.
 - ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The 150,000 gallon, metal, water storage tank built on Woodbine Lane in 1978, was replaced with a 200,000 gallon wire-wound concrete tank. This concrete tank has an expected life of approximately 100 years. The control valves in the Beartown Road and Aurene pump stations were updated.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. 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 at (607) 962-7021.**