

# BENNETT'S MOBILE COURT

## ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2010

745 Carner Rd.  
Port Byron NY 13140  
Water System ID # 0504616  
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Health Organization: Cayuga County Health Dept. 253-1405

### **Introduction**

To comply with State regulations, Bennett's Mobile Court, 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 systems have not violated a maximum contaminant level. Last year we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants on each well. 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 Loretta O'Connor owner/operator at 315/253-8078. If there are any questions or concerns about your drinking water I will be most happy to discuss them with you.

### **Where Does Our Water Come From**

Bennett's Mobile Court has (3) three drilled wells. Well # 1 is at the end of Butternut Dr. about 300 feet south of Carner Rd. Well # 1 serves 21 residents year round on 8 connections. Well # 2 is at the end of CrabTree Dr. about 300 feet south of Carner Rd. and serves 25 residents year round on 12 connections. Well #3 is located the residence of Terrance & Loretta O'Connor about 150 feet north of Carner Rd. and about 120 feet east of the right of way this well serves 31 residents on 20 connection. All 3 wells are disinfected using liquid sodium hypochlorite.

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 materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity.

### **Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water Include:**

- ※ *Microbial Contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ※ *Inorganic Contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from organ stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- ※ *Pesticides and Herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ※ *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ※ *Radioactive Contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the results of oil, and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Health Dept.'s and FDA's

regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating is an estimate of 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 consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 3 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a high susceptibility to nitrates. This rating is due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state government), and fertilizer storage and /or use activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer with unknown hydraulic conductivity. Please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the New York State's 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 is available for review by calling the Cayuga County Health Department at 253-1405.

### **Are There Contaminants In Our Drinking Water?**

Here in Bennett's Mobile Court we routinely monitor for numerous contaminants in your drinking water according to State regulations. We test your drinking water for inorganic compounds, microbial contaminants, nitrate, nitrite, volatile organic compounds, lead, copper, pesticides, herbicides and radioactive contaminants along with total trihalomethanes. In addition, we test the water for total coli form bacteria monthly and chlorine daily. The table presented 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 for more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or Cayuga County Health Dept at 253-1405.

**Nitrate-** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10mg/l is a health risk (ours are far below the MCL in all 3 of our wells) for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

**Fluoride-** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the 2.0 MCL (which ours are far below the total MCL) over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

**Definitions:**

Action Levels- The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT)- A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level- The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 Goal- The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l)- One part per million corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

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

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents a person would have to drink 2 liters of water everyday at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

**What Does This Information Mean?**

As you can see by the table, our system Wells #1, #2, and #3 had a monitoring violation. We have learned through our testing that some Contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

**Monitoring Violations:**

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. In 2010 we had no violations to our systems.

**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. Immune-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, giardia and other microbiological pathogens are available from the State Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**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 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 providing your family with clean, quality 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. We ask that all our customers 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 any questions.

Test Results 2010

Well 1 West

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							

Total Colifc no 10/13/2010 <1./100ml n/a n/a >1+ sam/r Naturally present in the environment

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Floride no 10/6/2008 1.5 ppm n/a 2.2 Erosion of natural deposit; water additive promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Sulfate no 10/15/2008 0.02 ppm n/a 250 Naturally occurring

Barium no 10/23/2008 28 ppb 2000 2000 Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinies; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate \* no 6/22/2010 0.56 ppm 10 10 Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Lead no 9/12/2005 0.001 ppm n/a 0.015 corrosion of household plumbing systems ;

Copper no 9/12/2005 0.001 ppm n/a 1 erosion of natural deposits

Radium 22 no Qtr 2008 0.0557 pCi/L 0 5 Erosion of natural deposits

**Well 2 East**  
**Microbiological Contaminants**

Total Colifc no 11/10/2010 <1./100ml n/a n/a >1+ sam/r Naturally present in the environment

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Fluoride	no	9/15/2008	1.4	ppm	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposit; water additive promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sulfate	no	9/23/2008	0.02	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring
Barium	no	9/5/2008	12	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposit
Nitrate *	no	6/22/2010	0.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	no	9/12/2005	0.001	ppm	n/a	0.015	corrosion of household plumbing systems ;
Copper	no	9/12/2005	0.068	ppm	n/a	1	erosion of natural deposits
Radium 22	no	Qtr 2008	0.079	pCi/L		0.5	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Violation Yes/NO	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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**Well 3 North**

**Microbiological Contaminants**

Total Colifc no 12/8/2010 <1./100ml n/a n/a >1+ sam/r Naturally present in the environment

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Fluoride	no	8/28/2008	0.6	ppm	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposit; water additive promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sulfate	no	9/23/2008	0.02	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring
Barium	no	9/5/2008	32	ppb	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposit

Nitrate *	no	6/22/2010	1.22	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from
Lead	no	9/12/2005	0.001	ppm	n/a	0.015	septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	no	9/12/2005	0.084	ppm	n/a	1	corrosion of household plumbing systems ; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 22	no	12/31/2008	0.159	pCi/L		0.5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectic (location Lot 21)</b>							
Total Triha	no	8/17/2010	6.65	ug/l	n/a	80	by prpduct of drinking water chorin- ation needed to kill harmfulfull orga- nisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains lg. amounts of organic material organic material
Total Haloc	no	24/2010	2.78	ug/L	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead - ac	no	9/12/2005	0.0005	ppm	n/a	0.015	corrosion of household plumbing systems ;
- range			<.001 - .001				
Copper - ai	no	9/12/2005	0.076	ppm	n/a	1	erosion of natural deposits
- range			<.001 - .084				