BENNETT'S MOBILE COURT, LLC

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2018

8453 W. Loop Rd.
Port Byron NY 13140
Water System ID # 0504616
Contact Person: Michael Laird
Phone # 315/246-3495
Health Organization: Cayuga County Health Dept. 315/253-1405

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. 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 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 20 residents year round on 8 connections. Well # 2 is at the end of CrabTree Dr. about 300 feet south of Carner Rd. and serves 19 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 22residents 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 stromwater 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 315-253-1405.

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 315-253-1405.

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.

Notes: About The Chart

For copper- 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 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, five samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest values, 0.0625 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

For Lead- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the five samples collected. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

What Does This Information Mean?

We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

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. Bennett's Mobile Court 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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2018, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 Sate 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 Result: 2018

Well 1 West

Contaminants	Violation Yes/NO	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	no	10/29/2018	<1./100ml	n/a	n/a	>1+ sample/ month	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	no	11/7/2017	1.6	ppm	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sulfate	no	11/7/2017	<0.5	ppm	n/a	250	Naturally occurring.
Barium	no	11/7/2017	32	ug/L	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinies; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate *	no	8/7/2018	0.22 d	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	no	12/27/2018	N/D	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	no	12/27/2018	N/D	pCI/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	no	12/27/2018	N/D	pCI/L	0	3	Erosion of natural deposits.

Well 2 East

Contaminants	Violation Yes/NO	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							

Total Coliform Bacteria	no	11/20/2018	<1./100ml	n/a	n/a	>1+ sample/ month	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	no	11/7/2017	1.4	ug/L	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposit; water additive promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sulfate	no	11/7/2017	<0.5	ug/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring.
Barium	no	11/7/2017	11.3	ug/L	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinies; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate *	no	8/7/2018	0.15	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	no	12/27/2018	ND	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	no	12/27/2018	ND	pCI/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	no	12/27/2018	3.01	pCI/L	0	3	Erosion of natural deposits.

Well 3 North

Contaminants	Violation Yes/NO	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	no	12/17/2018	<1./100ml	n/a	n/a	>1+ sample/ month	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							

Fluoride	no	11/7/2017	0.6	ppm	n/a	2.2	Erosion of natural deposit; water additive promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sulfate	no	11/7/2017	<0.5	ug/L	n/a	250	Naturally occurring.
Barium	no	11/7/2017	39	ug/L	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refinies; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate *	no	8/7/2018	0.17mg/l	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228	no	12/27/2018	N/D	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	no	12/27/2018	N/D	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	no	12/27/2018	N/D	pCi/L	0	3	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts	(location Lot 21)						
Total Trihallmethanes (TTHMs)	no	8/17/2016	9.8	ug/l	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water chorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids	no	8/17/2016	6	ug/L	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water chorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Lead and Copper							

Lead	no	7/9/2015	1 Range <1-1	ug/L	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	no	7/9/2015	0.0625 Range <0.005- 0.076	mg/L	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.