

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Country Acres Mobile Home Park
Town of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York
(Public Water Supply ID #1302119)*

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Country Acres, 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, we conducted tests for numerous contaminants. 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 **Donna at Bottini Properties at 297-2109**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please call our office.

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

Our water system serves about 100 people through 37 service connections. Our water source is from two (2) groundwater wells located within the park. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

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, chloride, sodium, lead and copper, principal organic chemicals, disinfection byproducts, Perfluorooctanoic acid, Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, 1,4-Dioxane and radiological. 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 Dutchess County Health Department at 486-3404.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (see footnote for health effects)	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							
Nitrate – see footnote #1	No	5/21/25	0.51	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium - see footnote #2	No	6/27/24	59	mg/l	n/a	See footnote	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Barium – see footnote #3	No	7/27/23	0.076	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead – See footnote #4	No	9/17/24	4.4 (range = ND - 7)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper – See footnote #5	No	9/17/24	0.073 (range = 0.048 – 0.076)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Chloride – see footnote #6	No	6/27/24	73	mg/l	n/a	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Nickel – see footnote #7	No	7/27/23	7.8	ug/l	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring.
Arsenic – see footnote #8	No	7/27/23	1.6	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

Table of Detected Contaminants- con't.

Contaminant (see footnote for health effects)	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
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Radioactive Contaminants

Combined Radium - 226 and 228 – see footnote #9	No	9/20/22	2.96	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha – see footnote #10	No	9/20/22	5.13	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium – see footnote #11	No	9/20/22	1.16	ug/L	0	MCL = 20	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radon – see footnote #12	No	5/21/25	628 +/- 56.6	pCi/L	0		Naturally occurring.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Well 1 – see footnote #13	No	5/21/25	2.6	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Well 2 – see footnote #13	No	5/21/25	3.4	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Well 1 – see footnote #13	No	5/21/25	2.8	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic Acid (PFOS) Well 2 – see footnote #13	No	5/21/25	ND	ng/L	n/a	MCL = 10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Dioxane Well 1 see footnote #14	No	11/10/25	ND	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 1	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Table of Detected Contaminants- con't.							
Contaminant (see footnote for health effects)	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Dioxane Well 2 see footnote #13	No	11/10/25	0.029	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 1	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Disinfection Byproducts

Haloacetic Acids (THAA's) – see footnote #14	No	7/27/23	3.3	ug/L	n/a	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
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Table of Unregulated Detected Contaminants				
Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Likely Source of Contamination

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	5/21/25	5.1 Well #1 2.4 Well #2	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	5/21/25	6.1 Well #1 3.1 Well #2	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Pefluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	5/21/25	4.0 Well #1 2.5 Well #2	ng/L	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Footnotes:

1. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
2. Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
3. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
4. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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 lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the highest value and the second highest value resulting in 4.4 ug/l). The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
5. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 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, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the highest value and the second highest value resulting in 0.073 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
 6. No health effects. The MCL for chloride is the level above which the taste of water may become objectionable. In addition to the adverse taste effects, high chloride concentration levels in the water contribute to the deterioration of domestic plumbing and water heaters. Elevated chloride concentrations may also be associated with the presence of sodium in drinking water.
 7. New York State has not adopted an MCL for Nickel however, some states have adopted a Nickel MCL of 100 ug/L.
 8. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
 9. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
 10. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
 11. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL Over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
 12. 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.
 13. Please note that in addition to PFOS and PFOA, the lab ran the analysis for the entire EPA method 537.1 which includes 16 additional perfluorinated chemicals. These additional analytes are not currently regulated and do not have an MCL.
 14. Laboratory studies show that 1,4-dioxane caused liver cancer in animals exposed at high levels throughout their lifetime. Whether 1,4-dioxane causes cancer in humans is unknown. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers 1,4-dioxane as unlikely to be carcinogenic to humans based upon studies of animals exposed to high levels of this chemical over their entire lifetimes.
 15. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Definitions:

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

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.

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

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/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).

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

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. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Country Acres MHP (Bottini Properties) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Bottini Properties at 845-297-2109. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) requires every federally defined community and non-transient, non-community water system to develop a service line inventory (also called a lead service line inventory (LSLI)). Water systems serving more than 50,000 people must also provide their inventory online.

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by visiting our website at: bottiniproperties.com.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, 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. 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).

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 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.

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 our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.