

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025*  
*Good Life Mobile Home Park*  
*Liberty, Sullivan County, New York*  
*(Public Water Supply ID#NY5201345)*

## **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, **Bottini Properties** 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. On July 24, 2025, we received a Boil Water Notice due to an electrical/control panel problem with well #2. Resampling was done on July 27 and 28, 2025 and the boil water notice was rescinded and normal use of the water supply resumed. 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 845-297-2109**. 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 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 system serves 128 homes. 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, principal organic chemicals, nitrate, lead and copper, primary inorganic chemicals, radiological and disinfection byproducts. 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 New York State Health Department Middletown District Office at 845-794-2045.

### Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
-------------	------------------	----------------	----------------------------------	---------------------	------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------

#### Inorganic

Nitrate – see footnote #1	No	3/19/25	0.64	mg/l	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead – see footnote #2 and special note below table	No	6/28/23	1.15 range: <1 – 2.29	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper – see footnote #3 and special note below table	No	6/28/23	0.127 range: 0.0204 - 0.177	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Sodium – see footnote #4	No	12/8/21	44.6	mg/l	n/a	See footnote	Road salt run-off.
Arsenic – see footnote #5	No	3/19/25 12/15/25	3.8 7.6	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium – see footnote #6	No	3/19/25 12/15/25	0.0805 0.112	mg/l	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes.
Cyanide – see footnote #7	No	3/19/25	13.2	ug/L	200	MCL = 200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride – see footnote #8	No	12/15/25	0.2	mg/L	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

#### Disinfection Byproducts

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) – see footnote #9	No	8/14/25	2.1	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
--------------------------------------------------	----	---------	-----	------	-----	----------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Table of Detected Contaminants – con't.							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic acids (THAA's) – see footnote #10	No	8/14/25	1.1	ug/l	n/a	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.

#### Radioactive Contaminants

Uranium – see footnote #11	No	3/19/25 4/30/25	3.38 1.4	ug/l	0	MCL = 30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha – see footnote #12	No	3/19/25 4/30/25	0.976 1.9	pCi/L	0	MCL = 15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta – see footnote #13	No	3/19/25	2.22	pCi/L	0	MCL = 4	Decay of natural deposits and manmade emissions.
Combined Radium 226 and 228 – see footnote #14	No	3/19/25 4/30/25	Radium 226 – 0.210 1.4 Radium 228 – 0.294	pCi/L	0	MCL = 5	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Lead and Copper Note:** The level presented represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the number of 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value was the 4<sup>th</sup> highest value. The action level for copper or lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

#### Notes:

Below are footnotes which we include to expand on some of the information in your table and explain/clarify what the level detected represents.

#### 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. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.

5. 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.
6. Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in the blood pressure.
7. Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
8. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
9. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
10. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids 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. 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.
13. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
14. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 and 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

## **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.

**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).

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** 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 problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Good Life Mobile Home Park (Bottini Properties) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials

within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Good Life Mobile Home Park (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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## **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.

<b><i>Spanish</i></b> Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.	<b><i>French</i></b> Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------