

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Sleepy Hollow Mobile Home Park
Montgomery, Orange County, New York
(Public Water Supply ID#3510681)

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. 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 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 approximately 152 homes with 111 service connections to homes. Our water source is from four groundwater wells located within the park. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

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 based on 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 "Table of Detected Contaminants" 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 four groundwater wells. The source water assessment has rated this well as having a medium-high to high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a SPDES permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that

discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal governments), the low-level residential activity and the septic system that are located in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of high hydraulic conductivity and the overlying soils may not provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rates our well as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State’s drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted in this report.

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, group 1 & group 2 inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, POC’s (VOC’s), asbestos, pesticides/SOC’s, TTHM’s/HAA5’s, total radium, total uranium, gross alpha excluding uranium and radon. 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, is 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 Orange County Health Department at 845-291-2331.

| 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 | | | | | | | |
| Copper – see footnote #1 | No | 9/18/25 | 90 th = 0.1122 Range 0.033 - 0.146 | mg/l | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium - see footnote #2 | No | 11/25/25 | 104 | mg/l | n/a | See footnote | Naturally occurring. |
| Barium – see footnote #3 | No | 8/14/24 | 0.170 | mg/l | 2 | MCL = 2 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Table of Detected Contaminants – con't.

| 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 |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| Lead – see footnote #4 | No | 9/18/25 | 9.495 Range <0.109 – 17.9 | ug/l | 0 | AL = 15 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Antimony – see footnote #5 | No | 8/14/24 | 1.2 | ug/l | 6 | MCL = 6 | Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder. |
| Nickel – see footnote #6 | No | 8/14/24 | 3.5 | ug/l | 100 | MCL = 100 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate – see footnote #7 | No | 11/25/25 | 0.39 | mg/l | 10 | MCL = 10 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) – see footnote #8 | YES | Quarterly 2025 | 8.7 AVG. 7.1 – 10.3 range | ng/l | n/a | MCL = 10 | Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications. |
| Perfluorooctane sulfonic Acid (PFOS) – see footnote #8 | No | Quarterly 2025 | 3.01 AVG. 2.3 – 3.6 range | ng/l | n/a | MCL = 10 | Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications. |

Synthetic Organic Contaminant

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|-----------|---------------------|------|-----|---------|---|
| Dioxane – see footnote #9 | No | Quarterly | ND - 0.031 Range | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 1 | Released into the environment from commercial and industrial sources and is associated with inactive and hazardous waste sites. |
|---------------------------|----|-----------|---------------------|------|-----|---------|---|

Disinfection Byproducts

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---------|--------------------|------|-----|----------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) – see footnote #10 | No | 8/14/24 | 5.8 Entry Point | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 80 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. |
| Haloacetic Acids (THAA's) – see footnote #11 | No | 8/14/24 | 4.5 SHOP | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 60 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. |

Radioactive Contaminants

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|--------|------|------|-----|----------|------------------------------|
| Combined Uranium | No | 8/4/23 | 1.57 | ug/l | n/a | MCL = 30 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
|------------------|----|--------|------|------|-----|----------|------------------------------|

Footnotes:

1. 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, 5 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 0.1122 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.
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. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in the physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
5. Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
6. New York State has not adopted an MCL for Nickel however, some states have adopted a Nickel MCL of 100 ug/l.
7. 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.
8. Studies indicate that exposure to [PFOA](#) and [PFOS](#) over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breast-fed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes).
9. 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.
10. Some people 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.
11. 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:

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 Assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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).

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

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 a 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.

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.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

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 as required. We have identified all services in the water system and found all services to be non-lead.

The Table of Detected Contaminants in this report shows the results of the required Lead testing that was conducted by our water system. We are required to report both the 90th percentile value and the range in the Table, if you would like all tap sampling (this is only the addresses where we are required to sample as per our monitoring plan, we do not test all taps in the distribution system) results, please contact the individual noted in the Introduction of this report.

Lastly, above and beyond the sampling conducted by this water system, schools and childcare facilities are required to collect additional Lead sampling required by New York State. Please contact your school or childcare facility for more information regarding this testing.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

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.