

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Sandy Creek Mobile Home Park
2068 Mecklenburg Road
Ithaca, NY 14850
(Public Water Supply ID# 5405831)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Sandy Creek Mobile Home Park, 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 system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 Rod Van De Mark, 607-273-1623. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, I will discuss any drinking water issues with you in person.

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 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 240 people through 85 service connections. Our water source is a ground water well located on the west side of the park. The water system consists of one thirty five foot well. The water is pumped from the well, into a 40,000 gallon storage tank. The water is disinfected with chlorine while in storage, prior to distribution.

Source Water Protection

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual sources of contamination 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 well. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water - it does not mean that the water delivered to the consumer is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. No contaminants have been detected at levels that impact health. The source water assessments provide

the water system operators with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. As noted elsewhere in this report, our water is derived from one drilled well. The source water assessment has rated this well as having a medium to high susceptibility to any contamination. Significant sources of contamination were identified. The well draws from an unconfined aquifer and the hydraulic conductivity is unknown. Please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets the NYS drinking water standards for microbial contamination. County and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs. 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, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, halo acetic acids, radiological, PFOA, PFOS, 1,4 Dioxane and synthetic organic compounds. 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 Tompkins County Health Department at 607-274-6688.

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
Haloacetic Acids	no	8/25	6.4	ug/l	n/a	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Trihalomethane	no	8/25	12.1	ug/l	n/a	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Barium	no	9/24	0.0309	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	no	2/25	1.44	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	no	7/23	0.1* (.006-.085)	mg/l	0	AL=1.3	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead	no	7/23	2* (ND- 2.2)	ug/l	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha	no	2/20	.547	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	no	2/20	.453	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
*Note: The level presented is the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent measurements that is equal to or below it. This means in our system, copper and lead levels in all of the samples were well below the 90th percentile. The action levels for these contaminants were not exceeded at any of the sites tested.							

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of 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.

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

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).

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

Nanograms per liter (ng/l) – corresponds to one part of liquid in one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion – ppt).

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations, but we have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

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 and have made it publicly accessible by (copies available in the park office or by contacting Rod VanDeMark at 607-273-1623).

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 firefighting 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

We at Sandy Creek Mobile Home Park are committed to provide top quality water to every tap. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we ask that all our tenants help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.