

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Cherry Lane Mobile Home Park
1231 Hall Road, Beaver Dams NY
Public Water Supply (ID #4800726)

May 2026

INTRODUCTION

To comply with state regulations **Cherry Lane Mobile Home Park** will be issuing an annual 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. 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 **Operator, Ray Towner, at 607-377-1758 or the Department of Health, Hornell NY 607-324-8371**. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more the water. Please contact us at the above number Monday-Friday.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in the water source include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the state and the EPA prescribe regulations which limits the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's regulations 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 100 people using 49 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from two 62-foot drilled wells. Cherry Lane Mobile Home Park water is treated and disinfected by injecting liquid chlorine prior to distribution into the system.

"A Source Water Assessment Summary will be included when the data are available from the NY'S Department of Health".

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, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, 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 concentration of these 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, might be reasonably expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 office in Hornell NY at (607-324-8371).

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2025 our system was compliance with applicable State drinking operation, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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
Total Coliform (E coli)							Naturally present in the environment, human and animal fecal
Nickel	No	9/26/2023	0.0005	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Nickel enters ground water and surface water by dissolution of rocks and soils, from atmospheric fallout, from biological decays, and from waste disposal
Copper 90%0.02	No No No No No	08/28/2025 08/28/2025 08/28/2025 08/28/2025 08/28/2025	0.025 <0.010 0,015 0.011 <0.010	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 90% 1.0	No No No No No	08/28/2025 08/28/2025 08/28/2025 08/28/2025 08/28/2025	<0.0010 <0.0010 <0.0010 <0.0010 <0.0010	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	02/21/2025 05/23/2025 08/27/2025 11/24/2025	2.87 2.80 2.7 2.6	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	10.0	1.0	Run off of fertilizer leaching from septic sewage tanks, sewage erosion, natural deposits. Discharged drilling wastes. Discharge from metals refineries.

Trihalomethanes	No	12/05/2024	0.001400	mg/l		0.0005 mg/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids	No	09/26/2023	<1.00	ug/l		1.00 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	09/26/2023	<1.91	ng/L	10.0	10.0	Releases from industrial facilities/wastewater treatment plants
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	No	09/26/2023	<1.91	ng/L	10.0	10.0	Releases from industrial facilities/wastewater treatment plants
1, 4-Dioxane	No	09/26/2023	<0.100	ug/L	0.100	0.100	Discharges from chemical factories

2 – 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 levels in 4 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 1 sites are above the 90th percentile. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – 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 lead levels in 5 sites are below the 90th percentile value and 0 sites are above the 90th percentile. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Water Sampling Requirements for 2025 Bacteriology (Monthly)

Negative Results- 15 Positive Results- 1

Trihalomethanes (No violations)

Haloacetic Acids (No violations) *

Nitrate annually-4

The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than (1.0 Lead) and (0.0216 copper) of the values detected at your water system. During 2025 we collected and analyzed 5 samples for lead and copper. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

General 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. *Cherry Lane Mobile Home Park* 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 **Operator Ray Towner at 607-377-1758**. 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>.

Definitions:

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal (MRDLG): The level of 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest 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 Contaminant Level Goal: 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 of other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

No Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Milligrams per liter(mg/l): Corresponds to one part of a liquid in one million parts of a liquid (parts per million-ppm).

Micrograms per liter(mg/l) Corresponds to one part of a liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).

Nanograms per liter(ng/l) Corresponds to one part of a liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion-ppt)

Picograms per liter(ng/l) Corresponds to one part of a liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (part per quadrillion-ppq)

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

Millirems per year (mrem/year): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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.

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 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 1-800-426-4791.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING WATER:

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands there are several reasons why it is important to conserve water.

~ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of those 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 slow drips 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 lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilets leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- ~ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought and saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of those necessities of life.

CLOSING

In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our tenants. We ask that all our tenants help us protect our water source, which are the heart of our community. When warmer weather does arrive please take the time to check all your water lines and facets, make repairs as needed. While checking the lines please check your heat tapes. Please contact us if you have any questions.