

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025
Riverside MHP
2226 County Rd. 25, Clifton Springs, NY 14432
Public Water Supply NYID#NY3400719

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Riverside MHP, 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. Riverside MHP is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During the month of September 2025, we did not fully monitor or test for coliform and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time. 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 Kevin Lyke, Operator, 315-879-8972. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please contact the operator or 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 about 80 people through 38 service connects. Our water source is groundwater wells: groundwater drawn from two 30-foot deep drilled wells. which is located in the front of the community. The water is disinfected with Chlorox as it is transferred to the storage tank prior to distribution.

SWAP Summary for Groundwater wells

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 section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected, if any. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high susceptibility to Nitrates. This rating is due primarily to the close proximity of row crop land use in the area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock and a lower permeability layer of soil exists above the aquifer.

The county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning and education programs. A copy of this assessment can be obtained by contacting us, as noted below.

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, haloacetic acids, radiological 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 Ontario County Health Department at 315-789-3030.

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, and synthetic organic compounds. None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on (give date) (0.9 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 1 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Although (give date) was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation.

2 – The level presented is the 90th percentile of the (include number, e.g., 10) 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 (insert number, e.g., 8) sites are below the 90th percentile value and (insert number, e.g., 2) 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 (include number, e.g., 10) sites tested. The action level for lead was exceeded at two of the 10 sites tested.

4 – This level represents the highest locational running annual average calculated from data collected.

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.

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

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

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is an evaluation of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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).

Picograms per liter (pg/l): Corresponds to one part per of liquid to one quadrillion parts of liquid (parts per quadrillion – ppq).

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

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

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that our system had a violation this year. In August 2025, there was a leak in our 18 inch water main. In order for repairs to be made to this main water pipe, the water main had to be bypassed. By bypassing the 18 inch water main inadequate disinfection of your water is being provided. As a result, Riverside MHP was placed on a Boil Water Order. During this time, we did not fully monitor or test for coliform and therefore cannot be sure the quality of your drinking water. In order for the Boil Water Order to be lifted, Riverside MHP had to make the repairs and have two consecutive days of negative Total Coliform and E Coli samples.

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 New York State requirements.

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. *Riverside MHP* 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 *Ontario County Health Department* 315-789-3030. 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>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

The Riverside MHP is in violation of State lead and copper control requirements for failure to deliver lead service line information materials to affected consumers by November 15, 2024. and is required by NY State to notify the state by July 1, 2025. Therefore, we must include the following statement in this report: “Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.”

Monitoring Violations:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2025, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for coliform, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

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 visiting our website at: www.victormobilehomeparks.com.

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).

INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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

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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS- Riverside MHP 2025

	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 COMPOUNDS							
Barium	NO	12/18/2025	0.002	mg/l	2.00mg/l	2.00 mg/l	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	NO	12/18/2025	0.007	mg/l	0.10 mg/l	0.10 mg/l	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	NO	12/18/2025	0.061	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in the environment
Selenium	NO	12/18/2025	0.002	mg/l	50	50	Discharge from Petroleum
Nitrate	NO	3/11/25 6/26/25 7/22/25 10/13/25	4.4 4.8 3.0	mg/l	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	Runoff from fertilizeruse, leaking from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Lead-Range	NO	9/11/2023	<0.0010-0.0012	ug/l	0	15 ug/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead- 90th Percentile	NO	9/11/2023	3.4	ug/l	0	15 ug/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper-Range	NO	9/11/2023	0.012-0.63	mg/l	1.3	1.3mg/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives
Copper - 90th Percentile	No	9/11/2023	0.21	mg/l	1.3	1.3 mg/l	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Uranium	No	2/12/2020	2.03	ug/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	No	8/9/2019	0	pci/l	15 pci/l	15 pci/l	Erosion of nautural deposits
Radium-226	No	8/22/2019	0.85	pci/l	5 pci/l	8 pci/l	Erosion of nautural deposits
Radium-228	No	2/12/2020	0.883 +/-0.77	pci/l	0	50	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes	No	10/28/2025	3.4	ug/l	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	No	10/28/2025	1.3	ug/l		50	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Bromoform	No	10/28/2025	0.65	ug/l		0.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Haloacetic Acids	No	10/28/2025	<2	ug/l	NA	2	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
Total Coliform	No	1/14/25-7/21/25 9/24/26-12/7/25	Negative				Naturally occurring in the environment
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC							
1,4 Dioxane	No	10/8/2024	<0.02	ug/l	n/a	1	Released into the environment from sources associated with inactive & hazardous waste sites
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	10/8/2024	<1.8	ng/l	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfloroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	No	10/8/2024	<1.8	ng/l	n/a	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.