Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

Hornby Road Water
25 SOUTH Elm STREET
CORNING, NY 14830
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID NY5030114

INTRODUCTION:

To comply with State and Federal regulations, Hornby Rd Water 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 the 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 the State standards.

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. 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 high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents and other industrial contaminants. The high rating is due primarily to the well drawing from an unconfined aquifer of high hydraulic conductivity and the previous detection of halogenated solvents at levels consistent with a high chemical sensitivity.
While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water system is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

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 the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting your water supplier.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Kenneth Fields Tocwater@townofcorningny.org water dept. office at 936-6114 Ex. 6. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. The meetings are held the Third Tuesday of every month.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

"The revised source Water Assessment Program report was not available at the time of printing. This information will be printed in next year's Annual Water Quality Report"

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 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 proved by public water systems. The State Health department's said the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public heath.

Our water source which services 51 people from 20 service connections. We buy our water from the City of Corning . The City of Corning provides the following treatment to its water supply: ▪ Chlorination for disinfection on all its wells ▪ Air stripping for removal of TCE at wells 1, 2 and 8A ▪ Addition of poly-phosphate for the purpose of sequestering calcium at wells 1, 2 and 8A

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

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 Hornell Health Department at 604-324-8371. 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.

THE FOLLOWING DEFINIATIONS ARE TO BE USED WITH TABLE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE:

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 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.

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.
NOTE:
Lead & Copper detection levels…

The level presented represents the 90 percentile of the sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected at your water system.

Sodium levels….
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.

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.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We constantly test for various contaminants in the water supply to comply with regulatory requirements. As you can see by our table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected. On September 9th testing had shown elevated levels of PFOA, PFBA, PFHxA, PFHxS, and PFOS. Retakes came back below the States maximum levels. General Information on Lead in Drinking Water: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. The City of Corning is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1- 800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS? 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.

(1) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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 lead values detected at your water system. In this case, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 6.4 parts per billion (ppb).
2) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 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, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was 0.29 parts per million (ppm).

2024 Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Sources of Contamination
2Radium 226 Well 1 & 2	NO	8/27/2019	0.13	pCi/L	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 Well 3	NO	8/27/2019	0.1	pCi/L	5	5	
Radium 226 Well 8A	NO	8/27/2019	0.08	pCi/L	5	5	
Radium 226 Well 9	NO	8/27/2019	0.07	pCi/L	5	5	
Radium 228 Well 1 & 2	NO	8/27/2019	0.44	pCi/L	5	5	
Radium 228 Well 3	NO	8/27/2019	0.41	pCi/L	5	5	
Radium 228 Well 8A	NO	8/27/2019	0.25	pCi/L	5	5	
Radium 228 Well 9	NO	8/27/2019	0.17	pCi/L	5	5	
Uranium Well 1&2	NO	8/27/2019	0.332	ug/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Well 3	NO	8/27/2019	0.0175	ug/l	0	30	
Uranium Well 8A	NO	8/27/2019	0.209	ug/l	0	30	
Uranium Well 9	NO	8/27/2019	0.189	ug/l	0	30	

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony- Well 1&2	No	8/20/2024	.0005	Mg/l	.006	.006	Industries that use antimony in manufacturing of metal alloys, batteries, and plastics.
Barium - Well 1&2	NO	8/20/2024	0.406	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium - Well 3	NO	9/01/2023	0.14	mg/l	2	2	
Barium - Well 8A	NO	8/24/2021	0.27	mg/l	2	2	
Barium - Well 9	NO	8/20/2020	0.093	mg/l	2	2	
Chromium – Well 1&2	NO	8/24/2021	.0018	ppb	100	100	

Chromium - Well 3	NO	9/01/2023	0.0021	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium – Well 8A	NO	8/24/2021	.0014	ppb	100	100	
Chromium - Well 9	NO	8/20/2020	1.8	ppb	100	100	
Selenium - Well 1&2	NO	8/20/2024	.0017	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Selenium - Well 8A	NO	8/24/2021	.0010	ppb	50	50	
Selenium- Well #3	NO	9/01/23	.0014	ppb	50	50	
Selenium - Well 9	NO	8/20/2021	1	ppb	50	50	
Thallium – Well 1&2	No	8/20/2024	.0004	Mg/l	.002	.002	Thallium can enter water sources through various means, Including leaching from ore processing sites and discharge from factories.
Fluoride - Well 3	NO	8/25/2023	0.1	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Organic Contaminants							
Nitrate - Well 1&2	NO	8/20/2024 9/22/2025	2.38 2.0	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - Well 3	NO	8/20/2024 9/22/2025	1.42 1.23	mg/l	10	10	
Nitrate - Well 8A	NO	8/22/2023	1.7	mg/l	10	10	
Nitrate Well 9	NO	8/20/2024 9/22/2025	0.546 .51	mg/l	10	10	
Nickel - Well 1&2	NO	8/20/2024	0.0017	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
Nickel - Well 3	NO	8/22/2023	0.0024	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Nickel - Well 8A	NO	8/7/2018	0.0016	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Nickel Well 9	NO	8/8/2017	0.0013	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Sodium - Well 1&2	NO	8/20/2024 9/22/2025	120 135	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Sodium - Well 3	NO	8/20/2024 9/22/2025	67.7 79.8	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Sodium - Well 8A	NO	8/22/2023	130	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Sodium - Well 9	NO	8/20/2024 9/22/2025	47.2 49.4	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Tetrachloroethene - Well 1&2	NO	8/20/2024 3/13/2025 6/11/2025 9/22/2025 12/16/2025	1.1 .78 1.22 1.97 .71	Ug/l	5	5	A solvent used in industrial processes, metal cleaning, dry cleaning, and textile processing.

Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes						Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	By-products of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains a large amount of organic matter
Mt. Brow Apts.	NO	8/20/2024 8/18/2025	21 18.9	ppb	N/A	80	
11 West 3rd Street	NO	8/20/2024 8/18/2025	12 11.2	ppb	N/A	80	
Total Haloacetic Acids							By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Mt. Brow Apts.	NO	8/20/2024 8/18/2025	21.9 5.29	ppb	N/A	60	
11 West 3rd Street	NO	8/20/2024 8/18/2025	11.8 2.19	ppb	N/A	60	

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected (Maximum Range)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
LEAD	NO	8/22/2023	(1) 90th percentile 6.4 Range: <1-11	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD: Health Effects	Infants and children who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in the physical and 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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water.						
COPPER	NO	8/22/2023	(2) 90th Percentile 0.29 Range: 0.03-.55	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
COPPER: Health Effects	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.						

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Table of Unregulated Contaminants							
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA) Well 1,2	NO	5/23/2024 9/9/2024	1.59 26.4	ng/l	N/A	10	Released from manufacturing sites, industrial use, fire/training areas, and industrial or municipal sites where products are disposed of or applied
Well 1,2							
Perfluorobutonic Acid (PFBA)	No	5/23/2024 9/9/2024	1.76 6.1	ng/l	N/A	10	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	NO	5/23/2024 9/9/2024 12/05/2024 12/05/2024 3/13/2025 6/11/2025 9/22/2025 12/16/2025	5.41 22.5 5.25 5.35 4.82 4.99 6.43 5.43	ng/l	N/A	10	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	5/23/2024 9/9/2024	1.79 1.9	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	5/23/2024 9/9/2024	1.53 7.0	ng/l	N/A	10	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	5/23/2024 9/9/2024	1.71 28.3	ng/l	N/A	10	

Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	11/15/2023	1	ng/l	N/A	10	
Well 1,2 Perfluorooctane Sulfonic (PFOS)	No	9/9/2024	25.2	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 3 Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	5/23/2024 6/11/2025	2.5 2.20	Ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 3 Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	5/23/2024	1.09	Ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 3 Perfluorobutonic Acid (PFBA)	No	5/23/2024	.92	Ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 9 Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	No	5/23/2024	1.69	Ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 9 Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	No	5/23/2024	.99	Ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Well 9 Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	5/23/2024	1.39	Ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 3 Perfluorobutonic Acid (PFBA)	No	5/23/2024	1.26	Ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 8 Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	No	5/23/24	2.66	Ng/l	N/A		Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 8 Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	No	5/23/24	2.14	Ng/l	N/A		Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 8 Perfluorobutonic Acid (PFBA)	No	5/23/24	1.66	Ng/l	N/A		Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Well 9 Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	No	5/23/2024 12/16/2025	2.35 2.02	Ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the enviroment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Lithium	NO	5/26/23 11/17/23	7.82 7.41	ug/l	N/A	N/A	*Lithium is a naturally occurring metal, has numerous commercial uses including as a main component of batteries, and is likely found in a variety of foods. Lithium is also used as a pharmaceutical to treat certain medical conditions.*

Lead:

If present elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than that at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Town of Corning Water Dept. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using for drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 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 toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS What can I do about chlorine odors in tap water? 1. Chlorine odors may be more noticeable when the weather is warmer. 2. Chlorine is essential to kill organisms that may cause disease. The following are ways you can remove the chlorine odor from your drinking water: • Fill a pitcher and let it stand in the refrigerator overnight. (This is the best way) • Fill a glass or jar with water and let it stand in sunlight for 30 minutes. • Pour water from one container to another about 10 times. • Heat the water to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Once you remove the chlorine, be sure to refrigerate the water to limit bacterial re-growth. Sometimes my water is a rusty brown color. What causes this? Brown water is often the result of street construction or water main work being done in the area. Any disturbance to the main, including the opening of a fire hydrant, can cause pipe sediment to shift, resulting in brown water. The settling time of the main will vary, depending on the size of the water main. In addition, brown water is commonly associated with plumbing corrosion problems inside buildings and from rusting hot water heaters. If you have a problem with brown water, it is recommended that you run your cold water for 2 - 3 minutes if it has not been used for an extended period of time. This will flush the line. You can avoid wasting water by catching your "flush" water in a

container and using it to water plants or for other purposes. Drinking water often looks cloudy when first taken from a faucet, but then clears up. Why? Air becomes trapped in the water during main repairs. The water as a result, can sometimes appear cloudy or milky. This condition presents no threat to public health. The cloudiness is temporary and clears quickly after the water is drawn from the tap and the excess air is released

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 and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.