# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2014 Town of Berlin

# INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, The Town of Berlin, 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 James Winn at 518-658-2162. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of each month at 7:30 at the Town complex.

# 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 750 people through 180 service connections.. Our water source is 3 wells80 feet deep which is located at our pump house along rt 22. The water is chlorinated before entering the system.

# ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. 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 Rens. Coundty Health Department at 518-270-2632.

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.

### Definitions:

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u>: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</u>: 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. <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</u>: 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.

disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

<u>Action Level (AL)</u>: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

<u>Treatment Technique (TT)</u>: 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.

<u>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)</u>: 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).

<u>Micrograms per liter (ug/l)</u>: Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

<u>Nanograms per liter (ng/l)</u>: Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

<u>Picograms per liter (pg/l)</u>: 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.

<u>Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)</u>: A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers. <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</u>: 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

### WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. The duration of the violation was ... the potential adverse health effects are ...

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

If present, elevate levels of lead can cause serious health probles 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.

Is Town of Berlin 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.

# 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 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.

.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.

# Berlin Water District #2 NY4104503 AWQR Summary 2014

· 2:

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to the 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 contaminant 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.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 3 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium high susceptibility to microbial, nitrates, industrial solvents and other industrial contaminates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilitates (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater in to the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) to the wells in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown bydraulic conductivity and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination.

While the source water assessment rates our wells 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 below.

Any and all questions about this report should be addressed to NYSDOH 518-404-7712.

# TOWN OF BERLIN WATER DISTRICT #2 PO Box 307 Berlin, NY 12022 Phone: 518-658-2162

May 23,2014

We are pleased to provide you with the Annual Consumer Confidence Report for the water that you drink, as required by the New York State Health Department and Federal Laws. Once again, we are proud that the Town of Berlin Water District #2 continues to meet all applicable State and Federal water quality standards.

Following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on America, our ways of doing business have dramatically changed with all Water Department facilities locked down in order to protect the drinking water for the 180 residents of the Town of Berlin Water District #2. This high level of security will continue indefinitely.

The Town of Berlin Water District #2 have made numerous changes in 2005 to the water system, such as finding many more service connections and installing risers to make the more accessible, replacing sections of pipe. The Highway Department has spent approximately 100 Man hours on improving the Town of Berlin Water District #2 within the last year.

James A. Winn

Highway Superintendent

Town of Berlin

Town of Berlin Water District #2 PO Box 307

Berlin NY 12022

Printed On

3/28/2014

Page 1 of 1

Sample ID: Data Received:

AT03383 03/27/2014

Time Received: 16:28

Date FinsYzad 03/28/2014

PO Number: Your Ref:

14-6002082

Customer: Owner:

Town of Berlin Town of Berlin

Sample Loc: Highway Dept. Sample PI: Cold Water Tap

Collect Date: 03/27/2014 Collect Time:

10:00 James A. Winn

Receipt Temp: 6.1 C On Ice Chilling

Misser Source: Month Mell

Chlorinated: Yes Field Residual Chlorins: 0.4

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Callegied by:

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Grab/Comp:

Grab

# Laboratory Report

Test	Result MCL	Qualifiers	Units	Method Used	Analyst	Analysis Date
Total Coliform	Nagalive		per 100 mL	SM18-21 9222B	BiS	3/27/2014

### Qualifiers Key:

Legend,

Exceeds maximum contemination time

Duplication duis de acceptance limite

Hold fime exceeded

Removement and serious of the seriou

∠Less Than, > Greate/Than

Sample contained air bubble or headspace M(+/-) Matrix spike recovery outside acceptance limits Analyte delected in blank

5(+/-) Lab control sample outside acceptance firths (+ Result may be biased high / - Result may be biased (ov)

mg/L=PPM.ug/L=PP8

If no collection time was given, OD:D3 is reported

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level referenced from New York State Subpart 5-1 of the Public Drinking Water Standards and/or National Primary/Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

Note 1: Per ELAP requirements, water analyzed for alkalinity, color, conductivity, nitrate, nitrite, sulfate, organics, UV absorbance, non-potable baclerological analyses, BODICBOD, solice and phosphorus (total & pitho), should be received on ico to indicate the chilling process was begun. ELAP requirements specify that temperatures equal to or less than 4 degrees C are required for potable samples and equal to or less than 6 degrees C for non-potable samples. Samples should not be frozen.

### Comments:

Sample is NEGATIVE for Total Coliform. This result indicates that the water WAS of a SATISFACTORY sanitary quality when sampled for the contaminants examined. Sample is negative for Escherichia coli. For drinking water samples, any positive result for total coliform and/or Escherichia coli is unacceptable.

Sample was Negative when screened for total residual chlorine in laboratory. Bacteriological sample was set up on 03/27/14 at 16:30.

Test procedures for all analyses meet NELAC requirements unless noted.

Environmental Laboratory Supervisor and contact person

If you have questions, please call.

Ulder Willem

(518) 525-5480/5479

New York State DOH E.L.A.P. # 10350

Reviewed by Betty Sherman

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These results relate to samples as received.

(518) 525-5475 ST, PETER'S HOSPITAL ENVIRONM	ENTAL LABORATO	.FY 19\ ALBA	YAREHOUSE ROW NY, NEW YORK 1220
Town of Berlin	Printed On	4/23/2014	Fage 1 of 2
Water District #2 PO Box 307 Berlin ,NY 12022	Sample ID: Date Receivad: Tima Receivad: Date Finalizad: FO Number: Your Ref!	AT03386 03/27/2014 18:28 04/23/2014 14-6002082	

Sample PI: Cold Water Tap

Water Spurce. North Well

Finkl Residual Citionine: 1) 4 Chlorinales:

Collected by: JAMES A WINN Receipt Temp: 5.1 C On Ice Chilling

Polabilly. Gren/Сотр:

Yes Grab

### Laboratory Report

Test	Result	MCL	Qualifiers	Alle	Method Usad	Analyst	Analysis Date
Chloroform	<1.0		н	ug/L	SPA 524-2	8PC	4/17/2014
Bromodichleromblane	<1.0		H	ιg/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	4/17/2014
Olbromorhioromethane	<1.0		ዝ	ug/L	EPA 524.2	8PC	4/17/2014
ğınmolonn	≺1.0		Н	սնչ/Լ	EPA 524.2	BPC	4/17/2014
Total Tringtomathenes	<4.0	80	H	u <u>o</u> /L	EPA 524-2	SPC	4/17/2014
Dibromoacetic acid	41		M·S·	υα/L	EPA 552.2	SUB'	4/1/2014
Dichlorascelle acid	<b>≺1</b>			ug/L	EPA 552.2	SUB*	4/1/2014
bisa elfosecmerdonoM	ব			υ <u>ρ</u> /L	EPA 552.2	SUB*	4/182014
Monochiomacelic sold	€2			<i>ug</i> /2.	EFA 552.2	SUB"	4/620(4
Trichloroscetic avid	<1		S-	og/L	EPA 552.2	ŞŲB*·	4/1/2014
Total Haloscetic Acid	<b>≺</b> 8	60		ug/L	EPA 562.2	\$UB*	4/1/2014

### Qualiflers Key!

- Exceeds maximum contamination limb
- Temperature outside goedifications
- \$(+f.) Lab control sample outside acceptance limits (+ Result may be traxed high? - Result may be trased low)
- ajimil sonsigaçõe ebizaço noracilque
- associated as bubble or headspace M(-/-) Matrix spike recovery putside socapiance timits
- Hold time exoceded
- Analyle delected to blank

∠Less Than, > Creater Than Legend

mg/L=PPM, ug/L+PPB

If no collection time Was given. DQ:QQ is reported

Meximum Contaminant Level referenced from New York State Subpart 5-1 of the Public Orinking Water Standards another MCL= National Primary/Secondary Ofinking Water Standards.

Note 1: For ELAP requirements, water analyzed for alkalicity, color, conductivity, pixale, nitrity, sulfate, organics, UN absolutance, non-batable bacterializations analyses, BODICEIOD, solids and phosphorus (total & ontro), should be received on ico to indicate the chilling process was begun. ELAP requirements specify that tentre requal to or less than 4 degrees C are required for polytic samples and equal to or less than 8 degrees C for non-potable asmolan. Samples should not be flozen.

### Comments:

THM: The surragate recoveries of 4-Bromofluorobenzene and 1,2-Dighlorobenzene-d4 for this sample were within acceptable fimits at 99 and 97% respectively. The acceptable limits are 80-120%, The accompanying frip blank was found to be less than the reporting limits for tribalomethanes.

HAA5: SUB" Hatbacetic soid analyses were completed by NYS DOH Lab. #10709. The surrogate recovery of 2.3-Dibromopropionic soid was below acceptable limits at 61.6%. The acceptable limits are 75-130%.

Test procedures for all analyses meet NELAC requirements unless noted.

### (61B) 525-547S

# ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

TE WARENOVSE ROW ALBANY, NEW YORK 1200

Berlin, Town of

Water District #2 PO Box 307

Berlin , NY 12022

Printed On

10/29/2014

Page 1 of 1

Samole ID: Date Acceived:

AT13241 09/25/2014

Finie Received: 10/20/2014 Date Finalized:

08:22

ម៉ែ() ប៉ែ្រកប៉ង់ដែរ: Your Ref.:

Customer

Berlin, Town of

Town Of Berlin Corner: \$5mple Luc Berlin Elem. School

Samule Pr.: Cold Wester Tap North Well

Callect Date: 09/24/2014 Collect Tyra:

09:45

Collected by: JAMES WINN Receipt Temps 20 C see note 1

Water Source:

Drilled Well/North Well

Chlorinaled:

Yes

Legend: 🔫 Less Than, 🗈 Gregter Than

Field Residual Chionne: 03

Potablity:

Yes

Grais/Coppy

Grab

### Laboratory Report

Test	Result	MCL C	Qualifiers Units	Method Used	Analyst	Analysia Date
Cobbet	0,03	1.3	mg/L	SM3111B	NSS	10/2/2014
Lead	<0,001	0.015	mg/l	SM3113B	Bb	10/8/2014

### Chaliflers Key:

Excess maximum contamination limit

Duplication outside acceptance amile

Hold time exceeded

Temperature dula de popolitications S(+/-) Lab control sample quiside acceptance limits

Sample contained all cupple or headspace M(-i-) Mairix spike recovery Outside acceptance timis Analyle delected in blank

(+ Result may be bissed high! - Result may be bissed low)

mg/L+PPM, U5/L=PPB

If no callection lime was given, 00 00 is reported

MCL≫ Maximum Comeminam Level referenced from New York State Subpan 5-1 of the Public Drinking Water Standards, and/or Malignal Primary/Secondery Drinking Water Standards.

Note 1: Per ELAP requirements, water analyzed for alkalintly, color, conductivity, nitrate, nitrite, sulfate, organics, UV absorbance, non-potable bacteriological analyses, BODY2BOD, spilds and phoaphorus (total & ortho), should be received on toe to indicate the chilling process was baging, ELAP requirements specify that temperatures equal to or less than 4 degrees C are required for polable samples and equal to or less than 6 degrees C for non-patable samples. Sembles about not be freen

#### Comments:

All test results are within acceptable limits. Test procedures for all analyses meet NELAC requirements unless noted. If you have any questions, please call the laboratory.

Environmental Laboratory Supervisor and contact person

If you have questions, plagse call.

John Wilson

(518) 525-5480/5479

New York State DOH E.L.A.P. # 10350

Reviewed by Brian Collins

These results relate to samples as received.

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# ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

19 WAREHOUSE HOW ALBANY, NEW YORK 12205

Town of Berlin Water District #2 PO Box 307

Berlin NY 12022

Printed On

10/27/2014

Page 1 of 2

Sample IO: AT13235 Date Racewed:

09/24/2014

Time Received: 16:42

Date Finalized: 10/27/2014

FO Number: Your Ref.

Customer: Town of Berlin

Оилел: Town of Berlin Sample Loc: Stewarts #166

Sample Pt Cold Water Tap

Water Source: **Drilled Well** 

Chlorinated: Field Residual Chlorine: 0.3 Yès

Collect Date:

09/24/2014 Collect Times 09:15

Collected by: JAMES WINN

Receipt Temps 8.2 C On Ice Chilling

Polability: Gret/Comp. Y48 Grab

Laboratory Report

Test	Result	MCL	Qualifiors	Unita	Method Used	Analyst	Analysis Date
Chloroferm	<1.0			ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPÇ	9/25/2014
Bromedichloromethane	<1.0			<b>փ</b> ը/Լ,	EPA 524,2	₿P¢	9/25/2014
Dibromochloromethane	<1.0			սը/Լ	EPA 524.2	BPC	9/25/2014
Bronioform	s1.0			ug/L	EPA 524.2	8P¢	0/26/2014
Tojai Trihakomethanes	<4.Q	80		uq/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	9/25/2014
Dibromoacelic සත්ප්	<1			tg/L	- EPA 552.2	SUB*	10/2/2014
Dichloroscetic ecid	<1			ug/L	. EPA 562.2	SUB*	10/2/2014
Monobromoscelic acid	<1			ugvL	EPA \$52.2	ŞŲB*	10/2/2014
Monochloroacelic acid	≈2			ug/L	5PA 552 2	SUB	10/2/2014
Trichleragestic acid	<1			ng/L	EPA 552.2	SUB"	10/2/2014
Total Haloaceiic Acid	. ≺8	60		ug/L,	EPA 652.2	SUB'	10/2/2014

### Qualifiers Keyt

Exceeds maximum contamination first

Temperature pulside specifications

< Less Than. > Greater Than

S(+/-) Lab costtol sample quiside acceptance limits (+ Result may be bissed high? - Result may be bissed low)

Duplication outside scoeptance limits

Sample contained air bubble or headspace M(4/-) Matrix spike recovery outside acceptance timits Hold finte exceeded

Analyte detected in blank

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If no collection time was given, 00 CO is reported

MÇL = Maximum Contaminant Level referenced from New York Stata Subpart 5-1 of the Public Drinking Water Standards and/or National Primary/Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

Note 1: Per ELAP requirements, water analyzed for sikelinky, color, conductivity, nitrate, nitrite, suifate, organiza, UV absorbance, non-potable bactenological analyses, BOD/CBOD, solids and phosphorus (total & ortho), should be received on log to indicate the chilling process was begun. ELAP requirements specify that lemperatures equal to or fees than 4 degrees Clare required for potable samples and equal to or less than 5 degrees Clare ron-polable samples. Samples should not be frozen.

### Comments:

THM: The surrogate recoveries of 4-Bromofluorobenzene and 1,2-Dichlorobenzene-d4 for this sample were within accepteble limits at 98 and 106% respectively. The acceptable limits are 80-120%. The accompanying trip blank was found to be less than the reporting limits for tribalomethanes.

HAA5; SUBCHaloacetic acid analyses ware completed by NYS DOH Leb. #10709. The surrogate recovery of 2,3-Diphforoprepionic and 2-3-Dibromeprepionic acid were within acceptable limits at 103 and 113% respectively. The acceptable limits are 70-130%.

Test procedures for all analyses meet NELAC requirements unless noted.

#### ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY 10) 625 6476 Printed On 1/2/2015 Page Lof 1 Berlin, Town of Sample ID: AT17633 Water District #2 Onto Received: 12/30/2014 PO Box 307 Time Hecelyeti 15:55 Dele Fussiized: 01/02/2015 Beriln ,NY 12022 PO Niariber: Yauritet. Collect Date: 12/30/2014 Berlin, Town of Customer: Collect Time: 09:15 Town Of Berlin Owner: Collected by: JAMES WINN Sample Lot: Highway Dept. Receipt Temp. 4.4 C on toe chilling Sample Pr. Cold Water Tap Potability: Yes Weter Source: Drilled Weil/North Weil Grab/Comp Grab Çhkanaated. Field Residual Chlorine: .4

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<b>L</b>	ø	u	v		_	Д,	14	1	٧.	11.14	4	ŗ	Ŀ

Test	Result	MCL	Qualifiers	Units	Method Vsed	Analyst .	Anolysis Date
Total Coliform	Negalive ,	_	•	per 100 mL	SM9222B	618	12/30/2014

### Qualitiers Key:

X Exceçés maximum contemination limit

Temperature outside specifications

E(\*!-) Lab control sample cutskip acceptance limits (+ Result may to bissed right/ - Result may be blased low) Duplication outside acceptance limits

A Sample contained air tribble or hoadspace
M(n)-) Maritt aprice recovery putside acceptance limits

nils H Hold linie exceeded padspace 8 Ansiyle detected in blank

Legend: < Loss Than, > Greater Than

mg/L=PPM, cg/L=PP8

If no collection time was given, 00:00 is reported

MCL = Maximum Conteminant Level references from New York State Subpart 5-1 of the Public Crinking Water Standards, and/or National Property Secondary Drinking Water Standards.

Note 1. Per ELAP requirements, water and yead for alkalinity, color conductivity, clirate, nitrate, suffate, organics, \$\Psi\$ absorbance, non-cotable bacter ological analyses. BODCGOD, solids and phosphorus (total & ortho), should be required on fee to indicate the chiling process was begun ELAP requirements specify that temperatures equal to or less than 4 degrees C are required for pulable samples and equal to or less than 6 degrees C for non-populable samples. Samples should not be frozen

#### Comments:

Sample is NEGATIVE for Total Coliform. This result indicates that the water WAS of a SATISFACTORY sentary quality when sampled for the contaminants examined. Sample is negative for Escherichia coli. For drinking water samples, any positive result for total coliform and/or Escherichia coli is unacceptable. Sample was NEGATIVE when screened for total resultial chlorine in laboratory

Bacteriological sample was set up on 12/30/14 at 16:00.

Test procedures for all analyses meet NELAC requirements unless noted.

Jábh Wilson

Environmental Laboratory Supervisor and contact person

.i.,

If you have questions, please call.

Pohn Wilson

(518) 525 5480/5479

New York State DOH E.L.A.P. # 10350

Reviewed by Botty Sherman

These results relate to samples as received.

### (\$18) \$25-5475

# ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY

ALBANY, NEW YORK

Berlin, Town of

Water District #2

PO Box 307

Berlin NY 12022

Printed On

2/5/2015

Page 1 of 2

Sample ID:

AT17634

Date Received:

12/30/2014

Time Received:

1ô:59

Dale Finalized: 02/05/2015

PÓ Number: Year Rofi

Castamer: Orwier:

Bedin, Town of Town Of Berlin

Sample Carr Stewarts 166

Sample Pt: Cold Water Tap

Collect Date:

12/30/2014

Collect Time: 09:30

Collected by: JAMES WINN

Receipt Temp: 1,

1.5 C on ice chilling

Water Source:

Orilled Well/North Well

Chlorinated. Yes

F.eld Realoual Chloring: \_4

Potabily:

Yés

Grab/Coma

Grab

### Laboratory Report

Test	Result	MCL	Qualifiere	Units	Metijod Used	Analyst A	nalysis Date
Chloroform	<1.0 ·			ug/L	EPA 524.2	62C	1/12/2016
Bromodichloromalhane	<1.0			ug/L	EPA 524.2	8PG	1/12/2016
ensitiamorolocomorol()	<1 g			ug/L	ĒPA \$24.2	8PC	1/12/2015
Bromoform	<1.0			ug/L	EPA 524.2	₽PC	1/12/2015
Total Tribalchie:hanes	<b>~4.</b> ()	80		ug/L	EPA 524.2	<b>GPC</b>	1/12/2016
Dil)romoscetio scid	<1			ug/L	EPA 552.2	SUB*	1/9/2015
Dichleroacetic acid	<1	•		uglL	EPA 552.2	\$UB*	1/8/2015
Monobromoacelic acid	<b>-</b> s1			ug/L	EPA 552,2	SUB*	1/9/2015
Monochloroacelic acid	2			ug/L	EPA 552.2	\$∪8¹ <sub>៷</sub>	1/8/2016
Trichloroacetic acid	<b>-c1</b>			ug/L	EPA 552.2	SUB*	1/9/2015
Total Haloscetic Acid	<₿	60		ug/L	EPA 652.2	SUB-	1/9/2015

### Qualifiers Key:

- X Exceeds maximum contamination limit
- T Temperature outside specifications
- P Sample presented in Jalv
- S(+/-) Lab control sample cutside ecceptance limits
- R Duplication obtside acceptance limits
- A Sample contained air bubble of headspace
- Z Analysis is not state certified
- M(++) Mairix spike recovery outside acceptance limits
- H Hold lime exceeded
- B Anxiste delected in blank
- C Incorrect bolite received

Logand. < Less Than, > Greater Than

mg/L≃PPNi, ug/L=PPB

If no collection time was given, 00:00 is reported

MCL= Maximum Contention: Level referenced from New York State Support 5-1 of the Public Danking Water Standards and/or National Primary/Secondary Danking Water Standards

Note 1: Per ELAP requirements water analyzed for alkalimity, calor, conductivity, nitrate, nitrate, sulfale, organize. UV accordance, non-polable bacteriological analyzes, BOD/CBOD, solide and phosphorus (total & orlho), should be received on solid not one to the chilling process was begun ELAP requirements specify that temperatures equal to or less than 4 degrees C are required for patable samples and equal to or less than 5 degrees C are required for patable samples and equal to or less than 5 degrees C are required for patable samples. Samples should not be trozen.

### Comments:

THM: The surrogate recoveries of 4-Bromoiluorobenzene and 1,2-Dichlorobenzene-d4 for this sample were within acceptable limits at 98 and 100% respectively. The acceptable limits are 80-120%. The accempanying trip blank was found to be less than the reporting limits for tribalomethanes.

HAA5: SUB\* Haloacetic acid analyses were completed by NYS DOH Lab. #10709. The surrogate recovery of 2,3-Dioremopropionic acid for this sample was within acceptable limits at 94.0%. The acceptable limits are 70-130%.

Test procedures for all analyses meet NELAC requirements unless noted.