

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2019**  
VILLAGE OF FLEISCHMANN'S  
1017 MAIN STREET FLEISCHMANN'S, NEW YORK  
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # NY1200261

**INTRODUCTION**

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Fleischmanns annually issues 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 Jim Buchan, the Chief Operator for the Village of Fleischmann's Water Department, at (845)-254-5945, or the Fleischmann's Village Clerk, at (845)-254-5514. 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. The meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM in the main room of the Skene Memorial Library at 1017 Main Street.

**WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include streams, 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. Constituents that may be present in untreated source water include: microbes, minerals and in some cases organic chemicals. 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 approximately 1000 people during peak summer usage through 315 service connections. Our water source is mainly springs. Wells are also used when the springs cannot provide a sufficient amount of water during high demand events and/or drought conditions. The water is treated with chlorine as a disinfectant and orthophosphate to make the water less corrosive.

**ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

As the State regulations require, we regularly run a number of tests on your drinking water. The table presented below; lists compounds the State required us to test for this year. 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, and their presence 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 Oneonta District office of the New York State Health Department at (607) 432-3911. Below is a table of the contaminants that were above detected limits. This table does not represent the total of all sampling done by the Village of Fleischmanns, only those constituents detected.

**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.

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

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

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Sample Date	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit measurement	Regulatory Limit	MC LG	Source of contamination
Nitrate	No	7/2/2019	Springs - 0.27	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	No	8/30/2018	5.6 * <sup>1</sup> Range = < 1.0 - 10.2	ug/l	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	8/30/2018	0.953 * <sup>1</sup> Range = .188 - 1.01	mg/l	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	7/2/2019	20.0	ug/l	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	7/2/2019	11.3	ug/l	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Beta particle and photon activity from manmade radionuclides	No	9/6/2017	Park Well - 1.58	pCi/l	50 * <sup>5</sup>	0	Decay of natural deposits and man-made emissions
Gross alpha activity (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	9/16/2017	Park Well - 2.03	pCi/l	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	No	7/06/2017	Park Well - 10.1 * <sup>2</sup> * <sup>4</sup>	ug/l	10	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride	No	7/06/2017	Park Well - 0.36	mg/l	2.2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium	No	7/6/2017 7/2/2019	Park Well - 0.084 Springs - 0.022	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	No	7/2/2019	Springs - 0.0006	mg/l	NA	NA	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.
Chloride	No	9/04/2016	Spring - 17.7	mg/l	250	NA	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.

Iron	No	9/04/2016	Spring - 10	ug/l	300	NA	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	No	9/04/2016	Springs - 4.8	mg/l	250	NA	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	9/04/2016	Spring - 9.6 *3	mg/l	See Health Effects *3	NA	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Zinc	No	9/04/2016	Springs - 0.005	mg/l	5	NA	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.

\*1 - Lead & Copper; The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 10 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 and copper values detected at your water system.

\*2 - "NYS and EPA have promulgated a drinking water arsenic standard of 10 parts per billion. While your drinking water meets the standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

\*3 - 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.

\*4 - The levels detected are considered equal to the Regulatory Limit, because the limit was not exceeded there is NO Violation.

\*5 - The State considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

**WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

The dates on the sample table above, reflect the last date sampled, not all parameters are sampled every year. Some are sampled yearly, some every 2-3 years, some every 5 years, and some are every 9 years. The results and dates are changed after it becomes necessary to re-sample that parameter on a given year. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. The contaminant levels detected were all well below the level deemed by the State as safe for human consumption.

**IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

During 2019, our system was in compliance with all applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements. The Village is required to sample the water system monthly for Coliform bacteria and these samples have all passed.

**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 treatment costs, helping us to keep rates as low as possible;
- ◆ Saving water reduces the need to construct additional water supply works and allows these improvements to supply enough water long into the future; and
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions and maintain essential firefighting needs.

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.

**WATER IMPROVEMENTS**

Between 2007 and 2012 the Village received grants and interest free loans amounting to \$3 million to improve the water system. This funding was used to repair and improve the yield of the springs, improve well houses, and build a

tank to store treated water. These improvements will help assure that the Village continues to maintain the high quality of the water. By taking advantage of grant and loan money, improvements have been completed at the lowest possible costs to the taxpayers.

**CLOSING**

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. Please call me or our office, if you have questions.

Jim Buchan - Chief Operator - Fleischmann's Water Dept.  
129 Main Street (845)-254-5945