Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Department of Public Health
Chenango County
Chenango County Office Building
5 Court Street, Norwich, New York 13815
www.co.chenango.ny.us/public-health

March 27, 2025

Ms. Kelly Anderson
Village Clerk
New Berlin Village PWS
P.O. Box 280
New Berlin, NY 13411

Dear Ms. Anderson,

Enclosed, please find the 2024 Annual Water Quality Report for your water system. Please review the report for accuracy. If you feel there are errors on the report, or that additional information is required, please make the changes and return the report to the Chenango County Health Department. If the report appears to be correct, please complete the Certification Form and return it to the Health Department no later than **May 31, 2025**. Thank you for your prompt attention regarding this matter. If you have any questions, please contact the Health Department at 337-1673.

Sincerely,

Ruth Boyd
Chenango County Public Health Technician

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Village of New Berlin
13 South Main Street
New Berlin, NY 13411
(Public Water Supply ID# NY0801744)

Introduction

To comply with State regulations, the Village of New Berlin 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 to promote awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health primary standards. We are proud to report that our system never violated a maximum contaminant level. 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 **Jared Kline, Supervising Water Operator, at 847-8811.** 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 the second Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the Village Offices at 13 South Main Street, New Berlin, New York.

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 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 approximately 1,220 individuals through 350 service connections. Our water source is groundwater drawn from three drilled wells approximately 250-feet deep. The wells are drilled into a confined / semi-confined aquifer in the Unadilla River Basin. Two wells (Well #1 and Well #2) are located in a well field off of Moss Street. The third well (Well #3) is located near the intersection of NYS Route 80 and Genesee Street; this is our back-up water supply. The water is disinfected by injecting, NSF approved, liquid sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) prior to distribution. Also, at this point, Carus 1200 (a NSF approved, polyphosphate solution) is added to sequester the iron and manganese. Sequestering of iron and manganese stabilizes the minerals in a dissolved form, so that objectionable red/brown precipitates are less likely to form. Once treated, the water is pumped into a 400,000-gallon storage tank.

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, nitrite, lead and copper, disinfection by-products, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, PFAS, and 1,4-Dioxane. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. Although the water samples were analyzed for many other chemicals, no other chemicals were detected in the water samples. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. 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 Chenango County Health Department at (607) 337-167.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate Well #1	No	12/11/24	<0.20	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Well #2	No	12/11/24	<0.20	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Well #3	No	12/11/24	1.15	mg/L	10	MCL = 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead[3]	No	9/28/22 - 9/29/22	0.0011[1] (<0.001-0.0022)	mg/L	0	AL= 0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	9/28/22 - 9/29/22	0.251[1] (<0.020-0.299)	mg/L	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Barium Wells #1&2	No	10/1/24	0.0276	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium Well #3	No	10/1/24	0.0103	mg/L	2	MCL = 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic Wells #1&2	No	10/1/24	<1.0	µg/l	n/a	MCL = 10	Erosion of natural deposits: Runoff from orchards: Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Lead Well #3	No	10/1/24	<0.001	mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By Products Contaminants							
Total Tri-Halomethanes	No	8/29/24	13	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids	No	8/29/24	2.9	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms.
Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Wells 1&2	No	7/12/17	0.982	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium (226 and 228) Wells 1&2	No	7/12/17	1.203	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha Well #3	No	2/24/21-10/6/21	Range of 4 quarters 0.00-1.13	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium (226 and 228) Well #3	No	2/24/21-10/6/21	Range of 4 quarters 0.00-4.7	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bacteriological Contaminants							
Total Coliform[2]	No	3/28/24	1 positive sample	Positive/ Negative	n/a	TT = 2 or more positive samples in one month	Naturally present in the environment.

1- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of 10 tested sites. 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. The action level for lead and copper was not exceeded at any of the test sites. For more information about Lead, contact your local health department or www.epa.gov.

2- A water sample collected on 3/28/24 tested positive for total coliform and negative for *E.coli*. Four repeat samples collected on 4/1/24 all tested negative for total coliform and *E. coli*.

3- 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. **The Village of New Berlin** 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 have questions about how to have your water tested, contact **The Chenango County Department of Health at 607-337-1673.** 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 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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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.
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 longer than 10 micrometers.

-What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, in 2024 our system had no MCL 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.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2024, the New Berlin Village PWS was in compliance with applicable State drinking water monitoring requirements. However, we did receive a Notice of Violation for failing to submit our July and October Water System Operation reports to the local health department on 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 providing you with the following link: https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/service_line/

Important Information Regarding Lead:

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. **The Village of New Berlin** 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 have questions about how to have your water tested, contact **The Chenango County Department of Health at 607-337-1673.** 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

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 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.

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.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

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 of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions.

☐ Other (please specify) _____

INSTRUCTIONS

Annual Water Quality Report Certification Form

Community Water Systems must submit this Certification Form **by September 1st** of each year to the New York State Department of Health in Albany, NY and to the county or district health department office that has jurisdiction over the water system.

The certification must indicate how the water systems Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) was distributed and that the information within the AWQR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the overseeing health department.

This Certification Form should be submitted to the New York State Department of Health in Albany:
By mail to:

NYS Department of Health
Attn: Director
Bureau of Water Supply Protection
Corning Tower, Room 1110
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12237

Or electronically to:

AWQR@health.ny.gov

APPENDIX D - ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT DELIVERY OPTIONS: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR WATER SUPPLIERS

Annual Water Quality Report Certification Form

Water System Name: The village of New Berlin

Public Water Supply ID #: NY 0801744

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Annual Water Quality Report (AWQR) has been distributed to customers and appropriate notices of availability have been given. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the health department.

Certified by: Name: Jared Kline

Title: supervisor

Phone #: 607-371-0442 Date: 04/01/2025

Please indicate how your report was distributed to your customers:

☐ AWQR was distributed to bill-paying customers by mail.

☐ AWQR was distributed by other direct delivery method(s) (check all that apply)

- ☐ Hand delivered.
- ☐ Published in local paper (i.e., *Penny Saver*) that was directly delivered or mailed to all bill-paying customers.
- ☐ Published in local municipal newsletter that was directly delivered or mailed.
- ☐ Mailed a notification that AWQR is available on a public website via a direct URL
- ☐ Emailed with a message containing a direct URL link to the AWQR
- ☐ Emailed with AWQR sent as an attachment to the email
- ☐ Emailed with AWQR sent as an embedded image in the email
- ☐ Additional electronic delivery that meets "otherwise directly deliver" requirement
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

☐ System does not have bill-paying customers.

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: in addition to direct delivery to bill-paying customer the AWQR was posted on a publicly-accessible website at *www*, _____

Please indicate what "Good Faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers (check all that apply).

- ☒ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report on the Internet at www. The village of New Berlin.com
- ☐ Mailing the Annual Water Quality Report to postal patrons within the service area
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the Annual Water Quality Report in the news media
- ☐ Publication of the Annual Water Quality Report in a local newspaper
- ☒ Posting the Annual Water Quality Report in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to single-bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations

Send Result Report

MFP

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Annual Water Quality Report Certification Form

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☐ **Hand delivered.**

☐ **Published in local paper (i.e., *Penny Saver*) that was directly delivered or mailed to all bill-paying**

No.	Date/Time	Destination	Times	Type	Result	Resolution/ECM
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