Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015
Village of Chatham
77 Main Street, Chatham, NY, 12037

Public Water Supply ID # NY1000234

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Village of Chatham
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 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 John Bartholomew, Water operator at 518-392-2525. 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 2nd Thursday of each month at 7:30 pm at the Tracy Memorial Village Hall,77 Main St, Chatham, NY 12037

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 source is the Kline Kill wellhead which is located on Rte 21 in the town of Ghent. During 2015, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water is treated with Chlorine prior to distribution. We do not add Fluoride prior to distribution.

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES

In order to assess the potential for contamination within the wellhead protection area, New York Rural Water Association and the Village of Chatham conducted a reconnaissance survey. A total of seven potential point sources of contamination were detected and identified on Map 2. Location 1 is a small auto service shop, location 2 is a barn and apparent animal waste storage area, location 3 is the

site of an apparent gasoline spill that was investigated at the Columbia County Department of Transportation facility, location 4 is the Town of Ghent Highway facility, location 5 is the site of a former leaking underground storage tank at the Town Hall, location 6 is an active gasoline station and carwash facility, location 7 is a small engine repair business. In addition to these potential point sources of contamination, other sources of contamination exist within the wellhead protection area such as on-site septic systems and agricultural fields

Zone 1 and 2

Aside from crop lands at least 200 feet from the Kline Kill Well, no potential sources of contamination exist within the critical Zones 1 and 2. Although the potential for nitrate contamination exists from the spread of manure and liquid fertilizers on the fields, no such contamination has ever been found in the decades of use of the Kline Kill Well.

Zone 3

Contamination within Zone 3 is only likely to be significant to the Kline Kill well if it appreciably affects the stream water quality. There are a number of potential sources of contamination within Zone 3. Most notable is the apparent storage of a large source of gas and diesel fuel at the Columbia County and Ghent Highway Garages. If a spill did occur it is unlikely to reach Kline Kill due to several factors, including the distance to the well from the spill, the absorptive capabilities of the aquifer to retard contaminant migration , and the vast dilution which would occur within the Kline Kill itself.

A more significant threat to the quality of the well is through salt contamination. Chloride is more conservative and mobile in the hydrologic cycle than petroleum is. The potential exists for salt contamination of the Kline Kill through runoff and infiltration of sand-salt piles at Columbia County and The Town of Ghent garage facilities. This threat has been greatly reduced since the building of their salt-sand barn.

Although agricultural runoff can contribute to elevated nitrate levels, there does not appear to be significant areas of crop lands adjacent to Zone 3

Zone 4

Zone 4 doesn't appear to hold any significant threats to the quality of the Kline Kill or its aquifer.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves 3250 people through 830 service connections. The total water produced in 2015 was 115,214,047 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system was 315,737 gallons per day. Our highest single day was 623,361 gallons .The amount of water delivered to customers was 77,055,190 gallons. This leaves 38,189,464 gallons unaccounted for or a loss of 33%. This is water lost in leaks, bad or slow meters, fires, water used on roads and sewer plant operations and water theft. In 2014, water customers were charged per 1000 gallons of water $18.12 .

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, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds, and asbestos. 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 Columbia County Health Department at 518-828-3358

None of the compounds we analyzed for were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/no	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	no	9/15/2015	0.4	Mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	no	9/15/2015	0.0598	Mg/L	2	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Coliform	no	1/2015-12/2015	none	n/a	0	Any positive sample	Naturally present in the environment.

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.
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?

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, 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 Village of Chatham 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.

Although nitrate was detected below the MCL, it was detected at 0.4 mg/l which is less than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we would like to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water:"Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider."

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2014, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

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 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.

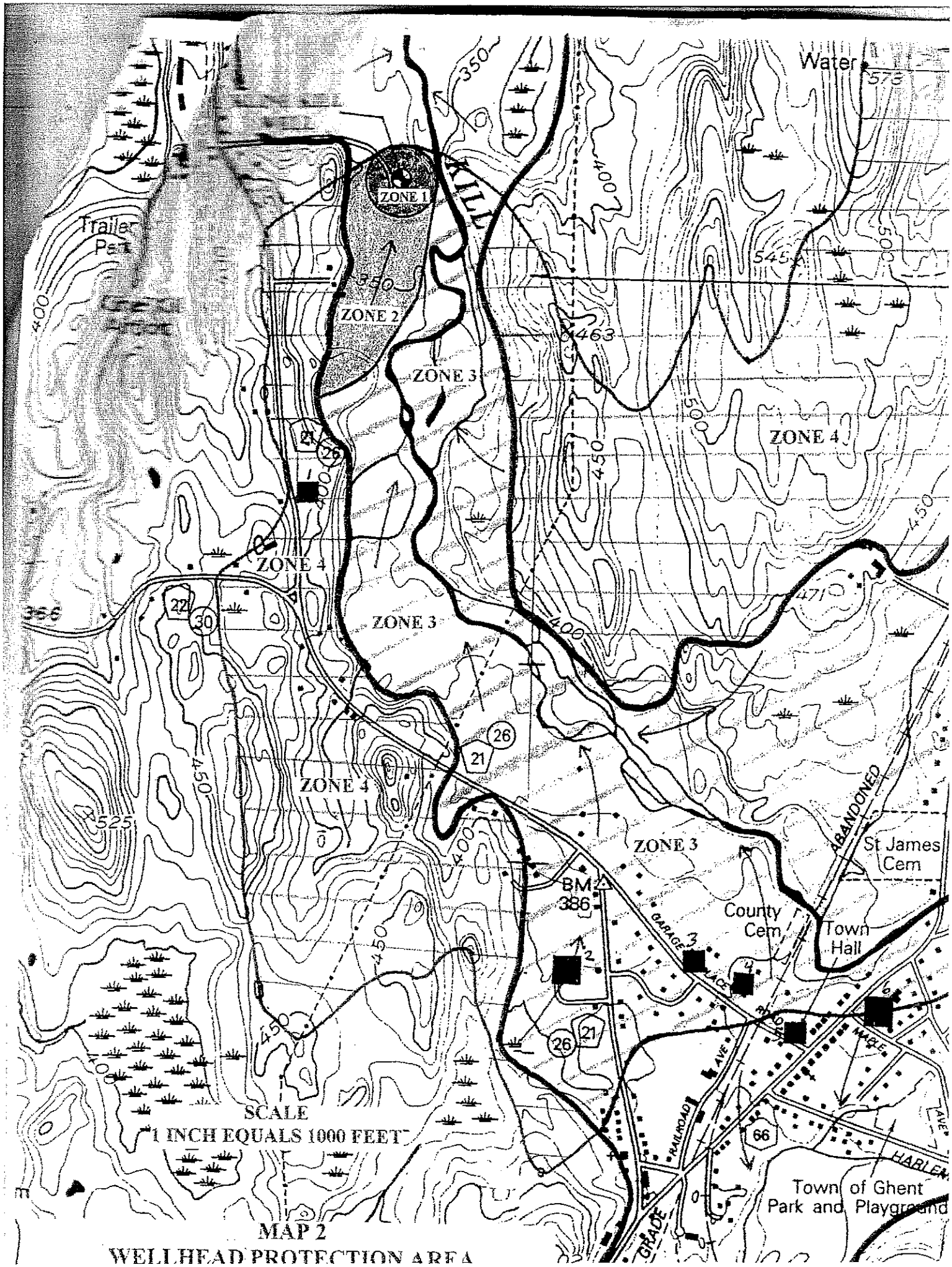
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

In 2015 the Village emptied, relined, and painted the outside of the Edgewood acres water tower. This improvement should add 15 to 20 years to the life of the tower In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. In 2016 we plan on making water main improvements on Woodbridge Ave.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. 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.



MAP 2

WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA

(518) 525-5475 **ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY** 1 WAREHOUSE ROW ALBANY, NEW YORK 12205

Village of Chatham
77 Main Street

Chatham ,NY 12037

Printed On 9/23/2015

Sample ID: **AU13132**
Date Received: 09/15/2015
Time Received: 11:02
Date Finalized: 09/23/2015
PO Number:
Your Ref: 14-6002119

Customer: Village of Chatham
Owner: Village of Chatham
Sample Loc: Kline Kill Wells 1720 Cty Rt 21 Ghent NY
Sample Pt: First Tap after Chlorination

Collect Date: 09/15/2015
Collect Time: 09:45
Collected by: J. BARTHOLOMEW
Receipt Temp: 13 C On Ice Chilling

Water Source: Dug Well
Chlorinated: Yes *Field Residual Chlorine:* 0.50

Potability: Yes
Grab/Comp: Grab

Laboratory Report

Test	Result	MCL	Qualifiers	Units	Method Used	Analyst	Analysis Date
Nitrate as N	0.4	10.0		mg/L	EPA300.1	MBF	9/15/2015

Qualifiers Key:

X	Exceeds maximum contamination limit	R	Duplication outside acceptance limits	H	Hold time exceeded
T	Temperature outside specifications	A	Sample contained air bubble or headspace	B	Analyte detected in blank
P	Sample preserved in lab	Z	Analysis is not state-certified	C	Incorrect bottle received
S(+/-)	Lab control sample outside acceptance limits	M(+/-)	Matrix spike recovery outside acceptance limits		

Legend: < Less Than, > Greater Than mg/L=PPM, ug/L=PPB If no collection time was given, 00:00 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 bacteriological analyses, BOD/CBOD, solids and phosphorus (total & ortho), should be received on ice 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:
EPA300.1: The surrogate recovery for dichloroacetate (DCA) for this sample was within acceptable limits at 100%. The acceptable limits are 90-115%.
NITRATE: Hold time for nitrate testing per ELAP requirements is 48 hours for potable, non-chlorinated water samples and 14 days for potable, chlorinated water samples. Samples for nitrate testing are also required to be received at 4 degrees Celsius or delivered to the laboratory on ice in the chilling process. Nitrate testing was set up on 09/15/15 at 22:43.

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.

John Wilson
Environmental Laboratory Supervisor and contact person
If you have questions, please call.
(518) 525-5480/5479

Reviewed by Brian Collins
These results relate to samples as received.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL LAB
(518) 525-5476

ST. PETER'S BENDER LABORATORY

Village of Chatham
77 Main Street

Chatham ,NY 12037

Printed On : 10/12/2015
Sample ID: AU13131
Date Received: 09/15/2015
Time Received: 11:02
PO Number:
Your Ref: 14-6002119

Customer: Village of Chatham
Owner: Village of Chatham
Sample Loc: 38 Houseman Ave. Chatham
Sample Pt: Outside Water Spicket
Water Source: Dug Well
Chlorinated: Yes *Field Residual Chlorine:*

Collect Date: 09/15/2015
Collect Time: 09:00
Collected by: J. BARTHO
Potable: Yes
Grab/Comp: Grab
Receipt Temp: 13 C On

Laboratory Report

Test	Result	MCL	Qualifiers	Units	Method Used	Analyst
Asbestos fibers >10um	<0.200	7.0		MFL	EPA 600-484-043	SUB*
Asbestos fibers >0.5um	<10.0			MFL	EPA 600-484-043	SUB*
Asbestos in water	_TITLE_			MFL	EPA 600-484-043	SUB*

Qualifiers Key:
X - Exceeds maximum contamination limit
S - Lab control sample outside acceptance limits
A - Sample contained air bubble or headspace
M - Matrix spike recovery outside acceptance limits
R - Duplication outside acceptance limits
H - Hold time exceed
T - Temperature outs

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

Comments:
SUB* Abestos analysis was completed by NYS DOH Lab. #10709.

Additional Information- 95% confidence-N/A. Grid opening 0.0099 mm2. Volume of water 100 mL.

Test procedures for all analyses meet NELAC requirements unless noted. If you have any questions, please call the laborataory.

Note 1: Per ELAP requirements, water analyzed for alkalinity, color, conductivity, nitrate, nitrite, sulfate, organics, UV absorbance, non-potable bacteriological analyses, BOD/CBOD, solids and phosphorus (total & ortho), should be received on ice 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.

Reviewed by John Wilson

Environmental Laboratory
Supervisor and contact person
(518) 525-5480/5479
If you have questions, please call.

Legend: < Less Than, > Greater Than
mg/L=PPM, ug/L=PPB
If no collection time was given, 00:00 is re

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

These results relate to samples as receive

(518) 525-5475 **ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY** 19 WAREHOUSE ROW ALBANY, NEW YORK 12205

Village of Chatham
77 Main Street

Chatham ,NY 12037

Printed On 11/5/2015 Page 1 of 2

Sample ID: **AU13133**
Date Received: 09/15/2015
Time Received: 11:02
Date Finalized: 11/05/2015
PO Number:
Your Ref: 14-6002119

Customer: Village of Chatham
Owner: Village of Chatham
Sample Loc: Kline Kill Wells 1720 Cty Rt 21 Ghent NY
Sample Pt: First Tap after Chlorination

Collect Date: 09/15/2015
Collect Time: 09:45
Collected by: J. BARTHOLOMEW
Receipt Temp: 13 C On Ice Chilling

Water Source: Dug Well
Chlorinated: Yes *Field Residual Chlorine:* 0.50

Potability: Yes
Grab/Comp: Grab

Laboratory Report

Test	Result	MCL	Qualifiers	Units	Method Used	Analyst	Analysis Date
Fluoride	<0.20	2.2		mg/L	EPA300.1	MBF	9/15/2015
Antimony	<0.001	0.006		mg/L	SM3113B	BP	10/27/2015
Arsenic	<0.0005	0.010		mg/L	SM3113B	BP	9/17/2015
Barium	0.0598	2.0		mg/L	SM3113B	SUB*	10/6/2015
Beryllium	<0.0002	0.004		mg/L	SM3113B	BP	10/15/2015
Cadmium	<0.0005	0.01		mg/L	SM3113B	BP	10/9/2015
Chromium	<0.001	0.05	R	mg/L	SM3113B	BP	10/13/2015
Mercury	<0.0002	0.0020		mg/L	EPA245.1 Rev.3.0	SUB*	10/1/2015
Nickel	<0.02	0.1		mg/L	EPA200.8	NSS	9/25/2015
Selenium	<0.002	0.050		mg/L	SM3113B	SUB*	10/30/2015
Thallium	<0.001	0.002		mg/L	SM3113B	BP	10/15/2015
Cyanide, Total	<0.005	0.2		mg/L	EPA 335.4	SUB*	9/24/2015

Qualifiers Key:
- X Exceeds maximum contamination limit
- T Temperature outside specifications
- P Sample preserved in lab
- S(+/-) Lab control sample outside acceptance limits
- R Duplication outside acceptance limits
- A Sample contained air bubble or headspace
- Z Analysis is not state-certified
- M(+/-) Matrix spike recovery outside acceptance limits
- H Hold time exceeded
- B Analyte detected in blank
- C Incorrect bottle received

Legend: < Less Than, > Greater Than mg/L=PPM, ug/L=PPB If no collection time was given, 00:00 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.

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Comments:
BARIUM: Barium analysis was completed by NYS DOH Lab. #10709. Method used was EPA 200.7. Prep method SW3010A completed on 09/28/15.
CYANIDE: SUB* Cyanide analysis was completed by NYS DOH Lab. #10709.
EPA300.1: The surrogate recovery for dichloroacetate (DCA) for this sample was within acceptable limits at 100%. The acceptable limits are 90-115%.
MERCURY: SUB* Mercury analysis was completed by NYS DOH Lab. #10709.
SELENIUM: SUB* Selenium analysis was completed by NYS DOH Lab. #10709. Method used was EPA 200.9.

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.

(518) 525-5479, 5480 **St. Peter's Hospital Environmental Laboratory** 19 Warehouse Row, Albany, NY 12205

Chatham, Village of
77 Main Street

Chatham ,NY 12037

Printed On : 10/29/2015

Sample ID: **AU15473**
Date Received: 10/23/2015
Time Received: 10:46
Date Finalized: 10/29/2015
PO Number:
Your Ref: 14-6002119

Customer: Chatham, Village of
Owner: Village of Chatham
Sample Loc: Edgewood Acreas Water Tower, Kline Kill
Sample Pt: Water Tower

Collect Date: 10/23/2015
Collect Time: 09:44
Collected by: J. BARTHOLOMEW
Receipt Temp: 6.5 C on ice chilling

Water Source: Dug Well
Chlorinated: Yes *Field Residual Chlorine:* 0.74

Potable: Yes
Grab/Comp: Grab

Laboratory Report

Test	Result	MCL	Qualifiers	Units	Method Used	Analyst	Analysis Date
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Chloromethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Vinyl Chloride	<0.5	2		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Bromomethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Chloroethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,1 Dichloroethene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Methylene Chloride	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
trans 1,2 Dichloroethene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,1 Dichloroethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
2,2 Dichloropropane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
cis 1,2 Dichloroethene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Bromochloromethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,1 Dichloropropene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Carbon Tetrachloride	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,2 Dichloroethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Benzene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Trichloroethene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,2 Dichloropropane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Dibromomethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
cis 1,3 Dichloropropene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Toluene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Trans 1,3 Dichloropropene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,3 Dichloropropane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Tetrachloroethene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Chlorobenzene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,1,1,2 Tetrachloroethane	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Ethylbenzene	<0.5	5		ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015

(518) 525-5479, 5480 **St. Peter's Hospital Environmental Laboratory** 19 Warehouse Row, Albany, NY 12205

Chatham, Village of
77 Main Street
Chatham ,NY 12037

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PO Number:
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Customer: Chatham, Village of
Owner: Village of Chatham
Sample Loc: Edgewood Acreas Water Tower, Kline Kill
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Collect Date: 10/23/2015
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Receipt Temp: 6.5 C on ice chilling

Water Source: Dug Well
Chlorinated: Yes *Field Residual Chlorine:* 0.74

Potable: Yes
Grab/Comp: Grab

m-Xylene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
p-Xylene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
o-Xylene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Styrene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Isopropylbenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,2,3 Trichloropropane	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
n-Propylbenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Bromobenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
2 Chlorotoluene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
4 Chlorotoluene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
tert-Butylbenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
sec-Butylbenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
p-Isopropyltoluene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
n-Butylbenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Hexachlorobutadiene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
1,2,3 Trichlorobenzene	<0.5	5	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015
Methyltertbutylether (MTBE)	<0.5	10	ug/L	EPA 524.2	BPC	10/26/2015