

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call us at 518-843-3009 or visit our website at <https://www.amsterdamny.gov/residents/environment/water-quality>. For more information on lead in drinking water, contact your local health department at New York State Department of Health Herkimer District Office at 315-866-6879, or the New York State Department of Health directly by calling the toll-free number (within New York State) 1-800-458-1158, extension 27650, or out of state at (518) 402-7650, or by email at bp-wsp@health.state.ny.us. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, or call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.



Please call our office at 843-3009
if you have any questions.

Randy Gardinier, Chief Plant Operator

AMSTERDAM WATER TREATMENT PLANT

250 Brookside Avenue
Amsterdam, New York 12010

Mayor Michael Villa
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Current Resident

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AMSTERDAM WATER TREATMENT PLANT



2018 Water Quality Update



Drinking Water Quality

250 Brookside Avenue
Amsterdam, New York 12010

Public Water Supply ID#NY2800136

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

The City of Amsterdam Public Water Supply has found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

This notice is brought to you by Amsterdam Water Treatment.
State Water System ID# 2800136
Date: July 9, 2018

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The primary source of lead exposure for most children is lead-based paint. Other sources of lead exposure include lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials.

Lead is found in some toys, some playground equipment, some children's metal jewelry, and some traditional pottery. Although most lead exposure occurs when people eat paint chips and inhale dust, or from contaminated soil, exposure to lead can come from lead in drinking water. Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1988 are more likely to have lead pipes or lead solder. However, new homes are also at risk: even legally "lead-free" plumbing may contain up to 0.25% lead on a weighted average. The most common is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into the water, especially hot water. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. If you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the blood.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE YOUR EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN YOUR WATER

- 1. Run your water to flush out lead.** Run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- 2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- 3. Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- 4. Replace your plumbing fixtures if they are found to contain lead.** Plumbing materials including brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the National Sanitation Foundation website at: http://www.nsf.org/newsroom_pdf/Lead_free_certification_marks.pdf to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.
- 5. Use bottled water or use a water filter.** If your home is served by a lead service line, and/or if lead containing plumbing materials are found to be in your home, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at **800-NSF-8010** or visit <http://www.nsf.org/consumer-resources/what-is-nsf-certification/faucets-plumbing-certification/lead-older-homes>, for a consumer guide of approved water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Any measure you take to reduce your exposure to lead should be continued until the lead source(s) has been minimized or eliminated.

Should you test your water for lead?

If lead-containing plumbing materials are identified in your home, you may want to consider testing your water for lead to determine how much lead is in your drinking water. Call us at 518-843-3009 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. Currently the city tests 60 locations every 6 months. If you are interested in being put on a waiting list to participate, please let us know. You may also call 518-402-7650 or visit the following website to participate in a free testing program offered through the New York State Department of Health.

https://health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/lead/free_lead_testing_pilot_program.htm

Should your child be tested for lead?

New York Public Health Law requires primary health care providers to screen each child for blood lead levels at one and two years of age as part of routine well-child care. In addition, at each routine well-child visit, or at least annually if a child has not had routine well-child visits, primary health care providers assess each child who is at least six-months of age, but under six years of age, for high lead exposure. Each child found to be at risk for high lead exposure is screened or referred for lead screening.

If your child has not had routine well-child visits (since the age of one year) and you are concerned about lead exposure to your child, contact The Montgomery County Public Health Department at 518-853-3531 or your healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead.

What Happened? What is Being Done?

The exceedance was discovered on May 11, 2018 when our most current sampling resulted in our 90th percentile sample being one part per billion over the action level of 15 parts per billion. For reference, one part per billion is equal to one penny in ten million dollars.

Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion or wearing away of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets and in some cases pipes made of lead that connects houses and building to water mains.

Along with this public education, we are continually trying to limit the aggressiveness of our water which leads to this corrosion. We have recently commenced extensive water sampling which is part of a corrosion control optimization study required by the New York State Department of Health and being conducted on our behalf by an independent engineering firm. When completed, it is expected that the information gathered will help determine if our current treatment mechanism is the most efficient.

To find out if you have a lead service line to your home, you can find where the water line enters the building, generally through the basement wall. Lead service lines are generally soft and a dull grey in color. You can identify them by carefully scratching them with a key. If the pipe is made of lead, the area you scratched will turn a bright silver color. Do not use a knife or other sharp instrument and be careful to not puncture a hole in the pipe. NOTE; galvanized pipe can also be dull grey in color. A strong magnet will typically cling to galvanized pipes, but will not cling to lead pipes.

The most recent level of 16 parts per billion is slightly over the average of 14 parts per billion of samples over the last two decades. A substantial difference in the most recent sampling is that all 60 samples were taken from residences with lead service lines creating a worst case scenario, something which has not been done before. Overall water quality provided by the City of Amsterdam has increased over the years, most notably after the 2011 upgrade of the water treatment plant.