Consumer Confidence Report For
Customers of East Side Spring
Public Water System ID# NY 3304340

The Onondaga County Water Authority (by contract) is responsible for maintaining the water system for customers receiving water originating from East Side spring. East Side spring is located in Tully, NY on the east side of Route 11A approximately ½ mile south of the intersection of Solvay Rd. A Source Water Assessment for East Side spring has been completed by the New York State Department of Health. It can be found on the last page of this report.

East Side spring is a ground water source. Water fills the covered springhouse and flows by gravity into a chlorination building located off Route 11A approximately 1/4 mile north of the spring. The water then continues on feeding approximately 12,508 gallons a day to 12 customers. These customers are located on Route 11A from a point starting just north of the spring and ending about 2 miles away. There are 2 customers between the spring and the chlorination building that receive unchlorinated water that is not suitable for drinking. OCWA customers in this area are intermingled with houses having their own wells.

The only treatment this water receives is disinfection by the addition of chlorine. The chlorination building and the chlorine level in the system are checked daily by OCWA personnel. Testing for bacteria is performed weekly and additional monitoring for chemical contaminants is done on a schedule which meets or exceeds requirements set by the New York State Sanitary Code. Below is a list of contaminants found in your water in 2012. In cases where a contaminant is tested for less than once per year, the most recent results (prior to 2012) are included. Please refer to the main part of OCWA's Consumer Confidence Report for more information and for a listing of abbreviations used. Entry point samples are taken at the effluent of the chlorination building. Distribution system samples are taken at customers taps.

Table of Detected Contaminants
(Sampled at the entry point)

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date(s) of Sampling	Average Level found (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limits MCL,TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	Feb-11	0.22	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	No	Jun-10	85	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Chloride	No	Feb-11	34	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; Road salts.
Chlorine (Free, Residual)	No	Daily in 2012	1.18 (0.92 - 1.36)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	Added to water to kill harmful bacteria and to prevent the regrowth of bacteria.
Chromium	No	Feb-11	11	ug/l	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table of Detected Contaminants
(Sampled at the entry point)

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date(s) of Sampling	Average Level found (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limits MCL,TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	No	Feb-11	0.12	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer. OCWA does not add fluoride to this water.
Magnesium	No	Jun-10	30	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Nickel	No	Feb-11	2	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	No	Jun-12	3.8	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	Jun-12	20	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects ***	Naturally occurring; Road salts; water softeners; animal wastes.
Sulfate	No	Feb-11	28	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.

***** Health Effect of Sodium;** There is no MCL for Sodium. However, 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 diets.

About Radon

Radon is a naturally-occurring radioactive gas found in soil and outdoor air that may also be found in drinking water and indoor air. Some people exposed to elevated radon levels over many years in drinking water may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The main risk is lung cancer from radon entering indoor air from soil under homes. For additional information call your state radon program (1-800-458-1158) or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

In anticipation of the EPA adopting regulations for radon in ground water systems OCWA tested for it in April 2011.
The effluent of the Chlorination Building was used as the sampling point . The amount of Radon detected was **383 pCi/l.**

Other useful Information:

Your water's pH is about 7.5
Your water's hardness is about 24 grains per gallon (about 410 ppm $CaCO_3$)
To find information about; **Conservation, Frequently asked questions, Terms and Abbreviations,**
And to learn more about OCWA and Water Quality Issues please refer to the main part of
OCWA's 2012 Consumer Confidence Report available at; www.ocwaccr.org

Table of Detected Contaminants
(Sampled in the distribution system)

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date(s) of Sampling	Level found (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limits MCL,TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (Free, Residual)	No	Weekly in 2012	1.12 (0.95 - 1.47)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	Added to water to kill harmful bacteria and to prevent the regrowth of bacteria.
Copper	No	Aug-11	0.92* (.041 - 1.3)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	Aug-11	2.9* (nd - 4.7)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
Trihalo methanes (TTHM's)**	No	Aug-11	9.5	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's form when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (HHA5's)**	No	Aug-11	5.6	ug/l	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

About Chlorine; Chlorine is added to your water in order to kill bacteria. In 2012 OCWA took weekly bacteriological samples along with the weekly Chlorine sample. All 52 samples were negative for coliform bacteria, no violations occurred.

*** About Lead & Copper;** OCWA must test 5 houses in this district every 3 years for lead & copper. The highest and second highest concentrations of Lead/Copper of these 5 homes are then averaged together. This result must be at or below the Action Levels or corrosion control treatment techniques must be started. In 2011 none of the houses tested exceeded the Action Level for lead or copper. OCWA will test for Lead and Copper again in 2014.

****Disinfection by-products;** During disinfection, certain by-products form as a result of chlorine reacting with naturally occurring organic matter. The disinfection process is carefully monitored so that disinfection is effective, while levels of disinfection by-products are kept low. Trihalomethanes (THM's) and Haloacetic acids (HAA's) are classes of chemicals that OCWA is required to monitor for in its distribution system.

SWAP Summary for East Side Spring:

The NYS DOH has evaluated the East Side Spring's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for East Side Spring. The East Side Spring water supply provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable standards.

Based on the analysis of available information, this spring source is rated as having a medium susceptibility to protozoa and pesticide contamination. This rating is due primarily to the high percentage of pasture and row crop land covers (respectively) in the assessment area. No permitted discharges or other regulated facilities have been identified in the assessment area using GIS.

Phone Numbers:

Your contact at OCWA; Dick Crouse (673-4304 ext.14)
Questions about water quality; Bob Rusyn (673-4304 ext.11)
Onondaga Co. Health Dept / Questions about Source Water Assessment Program: (435-6600)
EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (1-800-426-4791)

Terms & Abbreviations

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Chlorine Residual – the amount of chlorine in water available for disinfection.

Disinfection By-product (DBP) – Chemical compounds that result from the addition of chlorine to water containing organic substances.

HAA (Haloacetic acids) – the combined concentration of the following five contaminants; Dibromo-, Dichloro-, Monobromo-, Monochloro-, and Trichloro –, acetic acids.

Inorganic Contaminant – chemical substances of mineral origin, such as iron or manganese**.**

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 possible.

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 disinfectant in drinking water 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 contaminants.

mg/l – (milligrams per liter) corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million or **ppm**).

Microbiological Contaminant – Very small organisms, such as bacteria.

N/A – not applicable.

nd – not detected at testing limits.

Organics – substances containing the element carbon. These can be naturally occurring or man-made, and can include pesticides, solvents, and by-products of disinfection.

pCi/L – Pico curies per liter; units of concentration of radioactive substances.

TTHM – (Total Trihalomethanes) – the combined concentration of the following four contaminants;
Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform, and Dibromochloromethane.

ug/l – (micrograms per liter) corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion or **ppb**).