

Table of Detected Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants Found at Entry Point

Contaminant	Water Source	Violation Yes / No	Date(s) of Sampling	Average Level found (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	0.074 (nd - .048)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual Aluminum may be from a chemical used in the treatment process.
Barium	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	0.037 (.035 - .038)	mg/l	2	2	
	Ontario	No	Jul-12	0.024	mg/l	2	2	
	Skaneateles	No	May-12	0.025	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	43 (40 - 46)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
	Ontario	No	Jul-12	33.4	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Chloride	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	40 (39 - 40)	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; Road salts.
	Ontario	No	Jul-12	30.8	mg/l	N/A	250	
	Skaneateles	No	May-12	19	mg/l	N/A	250	
Chlorite	Otisco	No	Daily	0.26 (nd - 0.49)	mg/l	N/A	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection at plants using Chlorine Dioxide
Chlorine Dioxide Residual (1)	Otisco	Yes*	Daily	70 (nd - 380)	ug/l	N/A	800 (MRDL)	By-product of drinking water disinfection at plants using Chlorine Dioxide

(1) Chlorine Dioxide and Chorite were tested for daily for 210 out of 211 days in 2012. For 211 days in 2012 OCWA was adding Chlorine Dioxide as a preoxidant in order to control Zebra Mussels at the intake, provide adequate disinfection, and control the formation of undesirable disinfection by-products such as Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids. OCWA intends to add Chlorine Dioxide again during warm water conditions in 2013.

* **Violation for Chlorine Dioxide;** On September 23, 2012, due to a Techicians error we did not sample for chlorine dioxide. Records indicate that normal amounts of chlorine dioxide were added to the water on that date but actual laboratory testing was not preformed. Notification of this event was made to the Onondaga County Health Department. Because of this we are require to included the following statement in this report;

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific disinfectants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. On September 23, 2012, we did not monitor or test for chlorine dioxide at the entrance to the distribution system and therefore cannot be sure of the chlorine dioxide level at that time.

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Chromium	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	2.5 (2.0 -2.9)	ug/l	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium 6 (2)	Ontario	No	Sep-12	0.09	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Industrial sources.
	Skaneateles	No	Sep-12	0.022	ug/l	N/A	N/A	
Copper	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	0.0058 (.0048-.0068)	mg/l	N/A	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (3)	Otisco	No	Daily	0.86 (.18- 1.00)	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer.
	Ontario	No	Daily	0.82 (.10 - 1.00)	mg/l	N/A	2.2	
	Skaneateles	No	Daily	0.84 (.64 - 1.05)	mg/l	N/A	2.2	
Free Chlorine Residual	Otisco	No	Every 4 hrs	0.99 (.74 - 1.30)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	Added to water to kill harmful bacteria and to prevent the re-growth of bacteria.
	Ontario	No	Every 4 hrs	0.95 (.68 - 1.38)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	
	Skaneateles	No	Every 4 hrs	1.34 (.63 - 2.90)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	

(2) Chromium 6; Although it is not regulated OCWA, MWB, and the City of Syracuse took 3 samples from the entrance point of their distribution systems in Sept 2012 and had them tested for Chromium 6 at low detection levels. These samples were representative of all 3 of our source waters. For more information on Chromium 6 see page 12.

(3) Information on Fluoride Addition; OCWA is one of many drinking water systems that provide drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Center for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal range from 0.8 to 1.2 mg/l. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the NYS Health Department requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. During 2012 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 96.2% of the time for Otisco Lake water, 95% of the time for Lake Ontario water, and 84.2% for Skaneateles water.

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Lead	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	1.05 (nd - 1.1)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
Magnesium	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	12 (11 - 12)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
	Ontario	No	Jul-12	8.68	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Nickel	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	1.3 (1.1 - 1.5)	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	0.33 (0.13 - 0.53)	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Ontario	No	Jul-12	0.26	mg/l	10	10	
	Skaneateles	No	May-12	0.52	mg/l	10	10	
Sodium (4)	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	21 (20 - 22)	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects*	Naturally occurring; Road salts; water softeners; animal wastes.
	Ontario	No	Jul-12	16.2	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects*	
	Skaneateles	No	May-12	9.5	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects*	
Sulfate	Otisco	No	Apr-12 Oct-12	15 (14 - 15)	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
	Ontario	No	Jul-12	24.3	mg/l	N/A	250	
	Skaneateles	No	May-12	14	mg/l	N/A	250	

(4) Health Effects 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.