



**Consumer Confidence Report For
Customers of Skyridge Water District
Public Water System ID# NY 3304337**

The Onondaga County Water Authority (by contract) is responsible for maintaining the water system for customers residing in the Skyridge Water District. The Skyridge Water district is located in Manlius, NY and contains 29 houses (a population of about 100) on Gulf Road and Horseshoe Lane. The district is fed by 2 wells. Well #1 is located on the southern line of Horseshoe Lane about 800 ft. east of Gulf Rd. Well #1 feeds the area an average of 3022 gallons per day. Well #2 is located on Gulf Rd. about 1000 ft. north of Horseshoe Lane's northern line. Well #2 feeds an average flow of 1,649 gallons per day. The system also has a 50,000 gallon storage tank. The New York State Department of Health has completed the Source Water Assessment for the Skyridge Water District system. It can be found below.

The only treatment this water receives is disinfection by the addition of chlorine. The chlorine level in the system is checked daily by a resident and daily inspections are made to the chlorination facilities 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 2015. In cases where a contaminant is tested for less than once per year, the most recent results (prior to 2015) 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 buildings. Distribution system samples are taken at taps within the district.

**Skyridge Community Water District
Public Water System NY 3304337
Source Water Assessment**

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See "Table of Detected Contaminants" section for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Water suppliers and county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs.

As mentioned before, your water is derived from 2 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high to high susceptibility to microbials and nitrates. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and a septic system as well as low intensity residential activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from fractured bedrock, and a lower permeability layer exists above the aquifer. While the source water assessment rates your wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that your water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us, as noted on page 3.

(1)

**Table of Detected Contaminants
(Sampled at the entry point)**

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date(s) of Sampling	Level found	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limits MCL,TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium Well #1	No	May 2013	0.21	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium Well #2	No	May 2013	0.27	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride Well #1	No	Feb 2011	120	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; Road salts.
Chloride Well #2	No	Feb 2011	52	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; Road salts.
Color Well #1	No	Feb 2011	5	Units	N/A	15	Presence of metals such as copper, iron, or manganese, organic chemicals, Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil.
Color Well #2	No	Feb 2011	5	Units	N/A	15	Presence of metals such as copper, iron, or manganese, organic chemicals, Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil.
Fluoride Well #2	No	May 2013	0.22	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer OCWA does not add fluoride to this water.
Nitrate Well #1	No	Mar 2015	2.8	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Well #2	No	Mar 2015	2.4	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium Well #1	No	Mar 2015	160	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects Language***	Naturally occurring; Road salts; water softeners; animal wastes.
Sodium Well #2	No	Mar 2015	22	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects Language***	Naturally occurring; Road salts; water softeners; animal wastes.
Sulfate Well #1	No	Feb 2011	31	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate Well #2	No	Feb 2011	28	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
m-Xylene p-Xylene Well #1	No	May 2013	0.6****	ug/l	N/A	5	Leaks from gasoline tanks; Discharge from petroleum factories. Leaching of solvent from lining of potable water tanks.
o-Xylene, Well #1	No	May 2013	0.5	ug/l	N/A	5	Leaks from gasoline tanks; Discharge from petroleum factories. Leaching of solvent from lining of potable water tanks.
Zinc Well #1	No	Feb 2011	0.24	mg/l	N/A	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Zinc Well #2	No	Feb 2011	0.082	mg/l	N/A	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.

*** **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.

**** **m-Xylene and p- Xylene;** The reported values may represent either of these compounds or a combination thereof.

**Table of Detected Contaminants
(Lead & Copper in the distribution system)**

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date(s) of Sampling 2014	Average of 2 highest (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limits MCL,TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	No	July 2014	0.135 (.065 - 0.16)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	July 2014	6.6 (2.1 - 8.9)	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;

About Lead & Copper; OCWA must test a minimum of 5 houses in this district every 3 years for lead & copper. In 2014 OCWA sampled 5 homes. The highest and second highest concentrations of Lead/Copper of these 5 homes were then averaged together. This result is listed in the above tables. OCWA will test for Lead and Copper again in 2017.

**Table of Detected Contaminants
(Disinfection Residual & Disinfection by-products in the distribution system)**

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date(s) of Sampling	Average Level found (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limits MCL,TT, AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (Free, Residual)	No	weekly in 2015	0.90 (0.20 -1.79)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	Added to water to kill harmful bacteria and to prevent the regrowth of bacteria.
Trihalo methanes (TTHM's)	No	Aug 2014	21	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 2014	14	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 2015 OCWA took weekly bacteriological samples along with the weekly Chlorine sample. All 52 samples were negative for coliform bacteria, no violations occurred.

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.

Other useful Information:

Your water's pH is about 7.3

Your water's hardness is about 23 grains per gallon (about 390 ppm CaCO₃)

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 2015 Consumer Confidence Report available at; www.ocwaccr.org

Phone Numbers:

Your contact at OCWA: Sean Hayes (455-7061 ext. 3130)

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)

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 of 2011. Both of the wells in the Skyridge Water District were tested using the effluents of the Chlorination Buildings as sampling points.

The amount of Radon detected in Well #1 was 155 pCi/l. The amount of Radon detected in Well #2 was 476 pCi/l.

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**).