



**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 supplied water by means of two 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 2,395 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 1,751 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 2017. In cases where a contaminant is tested for less than once per year, the most recent results (prior to 2017) 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 4.

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

Contaminant	Violation Yes/ No	Date(s) of Sampling	Level found (Range)**	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, AL, or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium Well #1	No	Nov 2016	0.251	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium Well #2	No	Nov 2016	0.271	mg/l	2	2	
Chloride Well #1	No	Sept 2016	168	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; Road salts.
Chloride Well #2	No	Sept 2016	44.2	mg/l	N/A	250	
Fluoride Well #2	No	Nov 2016	0.2	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer OCWA does not add fluoride to this water.
Lead Well #2	No	Nov 2016	3.8	ug/l	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
Nitrate Well #1	No	Aug 2017	2.64	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Well #2	No	Aug 2017	2.35	mg/l	10	10	
Odor Well #1	No	Sept 2016	1	TON	3	N/A	the addition of chlorine; Organic or Inorganic Pollutants from Industrial discharges; Natural sources.
Sodium Well #1	No	Aug 2017	78.7	mg/l	N/A	Effects Language***	Naturally occurring; Road salts; water softeners; animal wastes.
Sodium Well #2	No	Aug 2017	25.3	mg/l	N/A	Effects Language***	
Sulfate Well #1	No	Sept 2016	28.7	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate Well #2	No	Sept 2016	25.1	mg/l	N/A	250	
m-Xylene p-Xylene Well #1	No	Nov. 2016	0.5****	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	Nov 2016	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	Sept 2016	0.0623	mg/l	N/A	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Alpha Emitters Well #1	No	Aug. 2017	0.9	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 Well #1	No	Aug 2017	0.77	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 Well #1	No	Aug 2017	0.59	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.

\*\*\* **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  
(Disinfection by-products Sampled at the Entry Points)**

Contaminant	Violation Yes/ No	Date(s) of Sampling in 2017	Level found (Range)**	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, AL, or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Trihalo methanes (TTHM's) Well #1	No	Nov 2016	21.4	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's form when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Trihalo methanes (TTHM's) Well #2	No	Nov 2016	2.0	ug/l	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's form when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

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

Contaminant	Violation Yes/ No	Date(s) of Sampling in 2017	Level found (Range)**	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, AL, or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (Free, Residual)	No	Weekly 2017	0.88 (0.44- 2.02)	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. 2017	9.9	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. 2017	3.7	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 2017 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.

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

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date(s) of Sampling	Average of 2 highest (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	No	Jun. 2017	0.12 (0.04- 0.15)	mg/l	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	Yes	Jun. 2017	40.6 (0.95- 68)	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 2017 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.

As you can see by the table, our system exceeded the Action Level for Lead in June 2017. Lead was detected above the action level (15 ug/L) in one of the five homes sampled on June 7 & 8, 2017. We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. 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. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and you should flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your tap water. Additional information regarding lead in drinking water is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Skyridge Water District sampled again for lead and copper and additional water quality parameters in August 2017. Please see a summary of the results in the attached letter. We will be conducting lead and copper testing again in 2018.

**Other useful Information:**

Your water's pH is about 7.35

Your water's hardness is about 22 grains per gallon (about 380 ppm CaCO<sub>3</sub>)

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 2017 Consumer Confidence Report available at; [www.ocwaccr.org](http://www.ocwaccr.org)

**Phone Numbers:**

Your contact at OCWA: Sean Hayes (315-455-7061 ext. 3130)

Questions about water quality: Ken Beckering (315-455-7061 ext.3141)

Onondaga Co. Health Dept. / Questions about Source Water Assessment Program: (315-435-6600)

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**).



August 30, 2017

One of the lead sample results from our June corrosion control study for the Skyridge Water District was above the health department action level of 15 ppb (part per billion), which triggered the action of additional sampling and evaluation.

OCWA conducted a follow up sampling event in August. The same five residences were resampled, as well as the upper and lower wells. Along with the lead and copper, OCWA sampled five other water quality parameters including alkalinity, pH, calcium, chlorides, and conductivity. These constituents are used to calculate corrosivity, which is the ability of water to corrode pipes and fixtures. These five parameters were sampled at the upper and lower wells and at a random residence in the water district.

All of results from the August sampling are below the action level. Additional sampling, monitoring, and evaluation will take place in June 2018.

Lead and Copper						
Sample Location	Date Sampled	Lead (ppb)	Copper (ppm)	Date Sampled	Lead (ppb)	Copper (ppm)
Residence 1	6/8/2017	68	0.15	8/1/2017	7.13	0.086
Residence 2	6/7/2017	0.95	0.04	8/1/2017	1.35	0.081
Residence 3	6/7/2017	13.3	0.09	8/1/2017	2.01	0.06
Residence 4	6/8/2017	5.5	0.07	8/2/2017	14.5	0.19
Residence 5	6/8/2017	2.8	0.07	8/1/2017	1.84	0.084
Upper Well				8/2/2017	1.1	0.031
Lower Well				8/2/2017	<0.5	0.002

Water Quality Parameters								
Sample Location	Date Sampled	Field Temp ° C	pH @ Sampling	Alkalinity ppm	Calcium ppm	Chlorides ppm	Conductivity mS	SI (Corrosivity)
Lower Well	8/2/2017	12.9	7.8	258	98	57	745	-1.9
Upper Well	8/2/2017	15.0	7.4	276	113	141	1086	-1.9
Residence	8/2/2017	17.6	7.4	279	102	147	1095	-1.8
Lower Well	8/16/2017	10.9	7.7	256	98	56	752	-1.8
Upper Well	8/16/2017	15.6	7.4	278	105	139	1072	-2.0
Residence	8/16/2017	17.3	7.4	277	106	140	1059	-1.9

### What Are the 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.

## **What Are the Sources of Lead?**

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. 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. Although your home's drinking water lead levels were below the action level, 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.

## **What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?**

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.
- Do not boil water to attempt to remove lead.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.

## **For More Information**

Call Ken Beckering at (315)455-7061 ext. 3141 or visit our Web site at [www.ocwa.org](http://www.ocwa.org). For more information on lead in drinking water, you can contact the Onondaga County Health Department at (315) 435-6600, 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 [bpwsp@health.state.ny.us](mailto:bpwsp@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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), or call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD.