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
Barium	Otisco	No	Mar, Sept 2019	0.035 (0.034-0.036)	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
	Ontario	No	Mar, Sept 2019	0.021 (0.021-0.022)	mg/l	2	2	
	Skaneateles	No	Dec 2019	0.024	mg/l	2	2	
Calcium	Otisco	No	Mar, Sept 2019	39.9 (37.4-42.3)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
	Ontario	No	Mar, Sept 2019	34.7 (33.9-35.5)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Chloride	Otisco	No	Sept 2019	48.9	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; Road salts.
	Ontario	No	Sept 2019	33.0	mg/l	N/A	250	
	Skaneateles	No	Dec 2019	21.8	mg/l	N/A	250	
Chlorite	Otisco	No	Daily	0.25 (ND- 0.38)	mg/l	N/A	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection at plant using chlorine dioxide.
Chlorine Dioxide Residual (1)	Otisco	No	Daily	10 (<10 - 140)	ug/l	N/A	800 (MRDL)	By-product of drinking water disinfection at plant using chlorine dioxide.
Chlorine Residual (Free)	Otisco	No	Every 4 hrs.	1.10 (0.88- 1.40)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	Added to water to kill harmful bacteria and to prevent the regrowth of bacteria
	Ontario	No	Every 4 hrs.	0.89 (0.62- 1.18)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	
	Skaneateles	No	Every 4 hrs.	0.80 (0.00-1.66)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	

(1) Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite were tested for daily for 208 days in 2019. For 203 days in 2019 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 2020.