



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

2019

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 2,000 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 2,024 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 2019. In cases where a contaminant is tested for less than once per year, the most recent results (prior to 2019) 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 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	July/Dec 2019	0.234 (0.232-0.236)	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium Well #2	No	July/Dec 2019	0.279 (0.273-0.284)	mg/L	2	2	
Chloride Well #1	No	July 2019	132	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; Road salts.
Chloride Well #2	No	July 2019	57.5	mg/L	N/A	250	
Fluoride Well #1	No	July/Dec 2019	0.2 (ND-0.2)	mg/L	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer OCWA does not add fluoride to this water.
Fluoride Well #2	No	July/Dec 2019	0.16 (0.12-0.20)	mg/L	N/A	2.2	
Lead Well #2	No	Nov 2016	3.8	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
Nickel Well #1	No	July/Dec 2019	0.73 (ND-1.2)	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel Well #2	No	July/Dec 2019	0.41 (ND-0.56)	ug/L	N/A	N/A	
Nitrate Well #1	No	July 2019	3.0	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Well #2	No	July 2019	2.6	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	July 2019	82.0	mg/L	N/A	Effects Language***	Naturally occurring; Road salts; water softeners; animal wastes.
Sodium Well #2	No	July 2019	26.0	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	
o-Xylene, Well #1	No	July/Dec 2019	0.4 (ND-0.55)	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.

**Table of Detected Contaminants
(Disinfection by-products Sampled at the Entry Points)**

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
Trihalo methanes (TTHM's) Well #1	No	July/Dec 2019	15.9-16.0	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.

* TTHMs in Well #2 in July 2019 were ND.

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

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
Chlorine (Free, Residual)	No	Weekly 2019	0.91 (0.35-2.02)	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 2019 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 (THMs) and Haloacetic acids (HAAs) are classes of chemicals that OCWA is required to monitor for in its distribution system. Next required sampling will be in 2020.

**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	July-Aug 2019	0.16 (0.09-0.19)	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	Yes*	July-Aug 2019	4.5 (ND-4.9)	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 2019 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.

*In June, 2018, the system exceeded the Action Level for Lead. Lead was detected above the action level (15 ug/L) in one of the five homes sampled. As a result, we were required to sample again in 2019 and 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>.

We will be conducting lead and copper testing again in 2020

Other useful Information:

Your water's pH is about 7.35

Your water's hardness is about 22 grains per gallon (about 380 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 2018 Consumer Confidence Report available at; 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**).