



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

**2021**

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 by water from two wells. Well #1 is located on the southern tine of Horseshoe Lane about 800 ft. east of Gulf Rd. Well #1 feeds the area an average of **1,920** gallons per day. Well #2 is located on Gulf Rd. about 1000 ft. north of Horseshoe Lane's northern tine. Well #2 feeds an average flow of **2,195** gallons per day. The system also has a 50,000 gallon storage tank. The New York State Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for the Skyridge Water District system. It can be found below.

The only treatment this water system 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 at 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 the requirements set by the New York State Sanitary Code. Below is a list of contaminants detected in the Skyridge Water District system in 2021. In cases where a contaminant is tested for less than once per year, the most recent results (prior to 2021) are included. Please refer to the main part of this 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 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 educational programs.

As mentioned before, your water is derived from two 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 6.

## ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER ?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The tables presented on pages 2 - 4 depict which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. See page 4 for a list of contaminants that were analyzed for but not detected. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Onondaga County Health Department at 315-435-6600.

**Table of Detected Contaminants  
(Disinfection Residual & Disinfection by-products in the Distribution System)**

Contaminant	Violation Yes/ No	Date(s) of Sampling	Average Level (Range)**	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, AL, or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Chlorine (Free, Residual)</b>	No	Weekly 2021	0.83 (0.41 - 1.94)	mg/L	N/A	4 (MRDL)	Added to water to kill harmful bacteria and to prevent the regrowth of bacteria
<b>Trihalo methanes (TTHM's)</b>	No	August 2021	26.5	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination; TTHM's form when source water contains large amounts of organic matter
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HHA5's)</b>	No	August 2021	5.5	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 2021, OCWA took weekly bacteriological samples along with the weekly chlorine samples. 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 as low as possible. Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic acids (HAAs) are classes of chemicals that OCWA is required to monitor for in the distribution system. We are required to monitor Skyridge's drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. We will be sampling for disinfection byproducts again in August 2023.

**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, AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Copper</b>	No	June 2021	0.192 (.046 - .234)	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Lead</b>	No	June 2021	8.1 (1.1 - 9.4)	ug/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**About Lead & Copper:** OCWA must test a minimum of five houses in this district every three years for lead & copper. In 2021, OCWA sampled five homes. The highest and second highest concentrations of lead/copper of these five homes were then averaged together. This result is listed in the table above.

We will be conducting lead and copper testing again in 2024.

**Table of Detected Contaminants  
(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
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	
Calcium Well #1	No	June, Sept 2021	97.1 95.1 - 99.0	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Calcium Well #2	No	June, Sept 2021	88.7 87.2 - 90.1	mg/L	N/A	250	
Chloride Well #1	No	June, Sept 2021	163 (155 - 171)	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; road salts
Chloride Well #2	No	June, Sept 2021	57.2 (54.9 - 59.5)	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	August 2021	1.9	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate Well #2	No	August 2021	1.6	mg/L	10	10	
Odor Well #1	No	Sept 2016	1	TON	3	N/A	Addition of chlorine; organic or inorganic pollutants from industrial discharges; natural sources
Sodium Well #1	No	August 2021	98.9	mg/L	N/A	Health Effects Language***	Naturally occurring; road salts; water softeners; animal wastes
Sodium Well #2	No	August 2021	23.2	mg/L	N/A	Health 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
Alpha Emitters Well #2	No	June 2020	1.46	pCi/L	0	15	
Radium 226 Well #1	No	Aug 2017	0.77	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 Well #2	No	June 2020	0.44	pCi/L	0	5	
Radium 228 Well #1	No	Aug 2017	0.59	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 Well #2	No	June 2020	0.70	pCi/L	0	5	

\*\*\* 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.

**(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

**Contaminants Tested for but Not Detected at the Entry Points**

(Non-Detects Arranged By Source)

Synthetic Organic Contaminants		Principal Organic Contaminants		
Alachlor	Heptachlor	Benzene	Dichlorofluoromethane	Napthalene
Aldicarb	Heptachlor epoxide	Bromobenzene	1,1-Dichloroethane	Styrene
Aldicarb sulfone	Hexachlorobenzene	Bromochloromethane	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Bromodichloromethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Aldrin	Lindane	Bromoform	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Tetrachloroethene
Atrazine	Methomyl	Bromomethane	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
Benzo(a)pyrene	Methoxychlor	N-Butylbenzene	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Butachlor	Metolachlor	sec-Butylbenzene	1,3-Dichloropropane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Carbaryl	Metribuzan	tert-Butylbenzene	2,2-Dichloropropane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Chlorodane	Oxamyl vydate	Carbon Tetrachloride	1,1-Dichloropropene	Trichloroethene
Dalapon	Pentachlorophenol	Chlorobenzene	cis-1,3,-Dichloropropene	Trichlorofluorometnane
bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	Pichloram	Chloroethane	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
bis(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate	Polychlorinatedbiphenyls	Chloroform	Ethylbenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
Dibromochloropropane	Propachlor	Chloromethane	Hexachlorobutadiene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
Dicamba	Simazine	2-Chlorotoluene	Isopropylbenzene	Toluene
Dieldrin	Toxaphene	4-Chlorotoluene	p-Isopropyltoluene	Vinyl Chloride
Dinoseb	2,4 - D	Dibromochloromethane	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	o-Xylene
Endrin	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Dibromomethane	Methylene Chloride	m-Xylene
Ethylene Dibromide	3-Hydroxycarbofuran	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	MTBE	p-Xylene
Glyphosate	1,4-dioxane	1,3-Dichlorobenzene		
Diquat	Endothall	1,4-Dichlorobenzene		
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)				
Per & Poly-fluoralkyl Contaminants		Inorganic Contaminants		
Perfluorooctanoic Acid		Antimony	Chromium	Nickel
Perfluorooctane sulfonate		Arsenic	Cyanide	Nitrite
		Beryllium	Lead	Selenium
		Cadmium	Mercury	Thallium

## **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**).

### **WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN ?**

As you can see by the tables, Skyridge Water District had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the State.

### **IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS ?**

During 2021, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

### **DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS ?**

Although the Skyridge Water District drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium, giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800-426-4791).

#### **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, and to learn more about OCWA and water quality issues please refer to the main part of OCWA's consumer confidence report available at: [www.ocwa.org](http://www.ocwa.org) under the Water Quality heading.

#### **Phone Numbers:**

Your contact about operations at OCWA: Anson Bettinger (315-455-7061 ext. 3130)

Questions about water quality: Lisa Yesensky (315-455-7061 ext. 3157)

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

EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (1-800-426-4791)