Central New York's Water Authority

Consumer Confidence Report For
Customers of Skyridge Water District

Public Water System ID# NY 3304337

2023

The Onondaga County Water Authority (by contract) is responsible for maintaining the water system for customers residing in the Skyridge Water District (the "District"). The Skyridge Water District is located in Manlius, NY and includes 29 houses (a population of about 100) on Gulf Road and Horseshoe Lane. Two wells supply the water in the District. The first well (well number one) is located at 8772 Horseshoe Lane about 800 feet east of Gulf Rd. Well number one feeds the area an average of 1,623 gallons per day. Well number two is located at 5570 Gulf Road and feeds an average flow of 2,010 gallons per day. The system also has a 50,000-gallon storage tank. The New York State Department of Health ("NYS DOH") completed a source water assessment for the Skyridge Water District system which can be found below.

The water system receives disinfection treatment via the addition of chlorine. The chlorine level in the system is checked daily 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 2023. In cases where a contaminant is tested for less than once per year, the most recent results (prior to 2023) 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 (pages 3 & 4) for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters going forward. Water suppliers and county and state health departments will use this information to direct upcoming source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and educational programs.

As mentioned previously, water for Skyridge Water District 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 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), a septic system, and 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 the wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that the water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into homes 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 7.

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, and radiological and synthetic organic compounds. The tables presented on pages 3 and 4 depict which contaminants were detected in your drinking water. See page 5 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, is 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 the 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
Chlorine (Free, Residual)	No	Weekly 2023	0.68 (0.16 - 1.90)	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	August 2023	19.5	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	August 2023	10.4	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 2023, OCWA took weekly bacteriological samples along with the weekly chlorine samples. All 52 samples were negative for coliform bacteria, so 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 2025.

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
Copper	No	June 2021	0.192 (0.046 - 0.234)	mg/L	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	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
(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

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	Sept 2022	0.264	mg/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposit
Barium Well #2	No	Sept 2022	0.288	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	Sept 2022	< 0.2* *non-detect	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	Sept 2022	0.3	mg/L	N/A	2.2	
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 2023	2.0	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate Well #2	No	August 2023	1.7	mg/L	10	10	
Sodium Well #1* **	No	August 2023	105	mg/L	N/A	Health Effects Language***	Naturally occurring; road salts; water softeners; animal wastes
Sodium Well #2* **	No	August 2023	23.5	mg/L	N/A	Health Effects Language***	
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.

Contaminants Tested for but Not Detected at the Entry Point

(Non-detects Arranged By Source)

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Acifluorfen	Dicamba	Methoxychlor
Alachlor	Dieldrin	Metolachlor
Aldicarb	Dinoseb	Metribuzin
Aldicarb sulfone	Diquat	Mirex
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Endosulfan I	Oxamyl vydate
Aldrin	Endosulfan II	Pentachlorophenol
Aroclor 1016	Endosulfan sulfate	Picloram
Aroclor 1221	Endothall	Polychlorinatedbiphenyls
Aroclor 1232	Endrin	Propachlor
Aroclor 1242	Endrin aldehyde	Propoxur
Aroclor 1248	Ethylene Dibromide	Simazine
Aroclor 1254	Glyphosate	Toxaphene
Aroclor 1260	HCH, Alpha	3-Hydroxycarbofuran
Atrazine	HCH, Beta	1,4-dioxane
Benzo(a)pyr All 52 samples we	HCH, Delta	2,4-D
Butachlor	HCH,Gamma	2,4-DB
Carbaryl	Heptachlor	4,4'-DDD
Carofurin	Heptachlor epoxide	4,4'-DDE
Chlorodane	Hexachlorobenzene	4,4'-DOT
Dalapon	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2,4,5-T
bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	Lindane	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
bis(2-ethylhexyl)pthalate	Methiocarb	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)
Dibromochloropropane	Methomyl	

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony			
Arsenic	Chromium	Mercury	Fluoride (well #1)
Beryllium	Cyanide	Nickel	Selenium
Cadmium	Lead	Nitrite	Thallium

Per & Poly-fluoralkyl Contaminants

Perfluorooctanoic Acid

Perfluorooctane sulfonate

Principal Organic Contaminants

Benzene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Bromobenzene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Bromochloromethane	EDB
Bromodichloromethane	Ethylbenzene
Bromomethane	Hexachlorobutadiene
N-Butylbenzene	Isopropylbenzene
sec--Butylbenzene	p-Isopropyltoluene
tert-Butylbenzene	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Carbon Tetrachloride	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Chlorobenzene	Methylene Chloride
Chloroethane	MTBE
Chloromethane	Napthalene
2-Chlorotoluene	Styrene
4-Chlorotoluene	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
p-Cymene	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Dibromochloromethane	Tetrachlorethene
Dibromomethane	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Dichlorofluoromethane	Trichloroethene
1,1-Dichloroethane	Trichlorofluoromethane
1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,1-Dichloroethene	1,2,4--Trimethylbenzene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	Toluene
1,2-Dichloropropane	Vinyl Chloride
1,3-Dichloropropane	o-Xylene
2,2-Dichloropropane	m-Xylene
1,1-Dichloropropene	p-Xylene

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 displayed 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 2023, our system complied 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 $CaCO_3$)
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 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).