Town of DeWitt
Annual Water Quality Report – 2025
Consumer Confidence Report

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East Syracuse, NY 13057

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INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Town of DeWitt Water Department provides customers with an annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report contains important information about your drinking water, including where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State and Federal standards.

If you have any questions concerning this report or your drinking water, please contact Rocco Conte, Town of DeWitt Water Superintendent, at (315) 446-3910 x 4. Additional information about the Town of DeWitt can also be found on our web site, **www.dewittny.gov**. In the web site you can find information about the Town of DeWitt and links to the suppliers of our water. The Town of DeWitt is a purchase distribution-type system - **Dewitt North Federal ID # NY3316112 and Dewitt South Federal ID # NY3304343.**

WATER QUALITY - How do you know your water is safe?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets national limits on contaminant levels to ensure the safety of your drinking water. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). For some contaminants the monitoring techniques may be unreliable, too expensive, or too difficult to perform. In these cases, the EPA establishes treatment technique requirements instead of an MCL: if it cannot be determined that a contaminant is not there, systems operate as if it is and provide the treatment necessary to produce safe drinking water. The EPA regulations also specify testing and reporting requirements for each contaminant. Something every regulation has in common is a requirement to notify the public if there is a regulation violation. If a regulation is violated the supplier is required to inform the consumers being served by the system. The EPA also requires water suppliers to monitor for unregulated contaminants to provide occurrence data for future regulations.

Currently the EPA has established regulations for 88 individual contaminants. These include 8 microbiological contaminants, 4 radionuclides, 16 inorganic chemicals, 53 organic chemicals, 3 disinfectants and 4 disinfection byproducts. The SDWA requires the EPA to review and revise each regulation on a regular basis. For example, the MCL for trihalomethanes was lowered from 100 to 80ug/L (parts per billion) as part of a review completed in 1997. The 1996 reauthorization of the SDWA also requires the EPA to consider at least 5 new contaminants for regulation every 5 years.

In New York, the State Health Department is responsible for enforcing EPA's regulations. The State has the option to implement alternative regulations when the alternative is equivalent to or more stringent than the EPA's regulation. In Onondaga County, due to the strength of the local unit, the State Health Department has delegated its primary enforcement and surveillance activities to the Onondaga County Health Department. The County Health Department reviews and approves all treatment plant and distribution system modifications as well as new construction. They also review all our operating and monitoring data for compliance on a monthly basis. The

Onondaga County Water Authority (OCWA) takes a similar, cooperative approach with the Health Departments in Oswego, Oneida, Madison, and Cayuga Counties.

The Authority's use a combination of internal and external laboratories to conduct over 20,500 tests during a typical year. OCWA operates three state certified laboratories: one at the Otisco Lake Treatment Plant, Lake Ontario Treatment Plant, and their headquarters in North Syracuse. The external certified laboratories include Pace Analytical, Eurofins Eaton Analytical, Analytical Services Inc. and Upstate Freshwater Institute.

OCWA's raw water monitoring programs are specifically designed to address concerns about Otisco Lake and Lake Ontario as main sources of supply. In both instances raw water intakes extend from a mile to a mile and a half out into their respective lakes. This was done by design to minimize the effects of near shore currents and run-off. Lab results consistently confirm that levels of organic compounds and heavy metals do not exceed the MCL. General raw water quality remains high for both Otisco Lake and Lake Ontario. Both sources are monitored more frequently, and for a wider range of compounds than required by state and federal law.

A water quality summary is provided for each of the three supplies in the tables included in the appendix found at the end of this report. More detailed information can be obtained by calling OCWA’s Water Quality Department at 315-455-7061 ext. 3157.

Additional information on contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA’s “Safe Drinking Water Hotline” at 1-800-426-4791.

FACTS & FIGURES:

Category	2025 Value
Population Served	Approximately 26,000
Residential Accounts	6,907
Commercial Accounts	962
Industrial Accounts	32
Municipal Accounts	17
Non-Profit Accounts	40
Hydrant Meter Rental Accounts	4
Fire Departments	2
Fire Sprinkler Systems	276
Water Purchased from OCWA	1,977,136,000 gallons
Water Purchased from Syracuse	158,410,396 gallons
Total Water Purchase Cost	$4,321,311.44

The Town of DeWitt does not supply water to all areas within the Towns boundary line. The Southwood portion of the Town and part of Jamesville is served by the Onondaga County Water Authority, as well as a small area West of Thompson Road off Molloy Road.

The following reflects total water usage and associated costs for fire departments operating within the Town of DeWitt during 2025, including a period in which three departments were operating prior to the dissolution of one department early in the year. The Fire Stations are metered but not charged for the water used. The Town has continued to work with the Fire Departments, to have them conserve water to keep this at no charge. The three Departments together used 521,000 gallons of water. The cost for that water would have been $3288.60. A total of 72% of the water purchased was sold through metered sales. Some of our water loss is due to leakage, firefighting, street sweeping and municipal use.

IMPROVEMENTS:

During 2025, we repaired 81 water line breaks, 8 service repairs, rebuilt/replaced 8 fire hydrants, 12 household shut offs, and repaired or replaced 15 valves. The Town has also implemented a system-wide water meter replacement project aimed at improving the accuracy and reliability of water usage measurement. Residents should expect to receive a letter with information on how to schedule their meter replacement appointment. Work was initiated on the Maple Drive Pump Station upgrades and the construction of a 500,000-gallon storage tank at the old East Syracuse reservoir to improve local water pressure and enhance fire protection flow.

WATER CHARGES:

The water rates stayed the same for 2025 as they were for 2024 when they were raised by 15%. The minimum bill for our residential customers is $80.00 for 12,000 gallons or less used during the previous six months.

The following may answer questions about water charges you saw on your 2024 and 2025 Tax Bill. Depending on where you live you may have seen up to three different taxes for water.

1. **Consolidated Water District Charge on your Tax Bill.** The consolidated district was established in 1997. New water facilities constructed after that time by the Town as well as operation and maintenance of the Town's infrastructure will be paid for through the Consolidated Water District Charge.

2. **Onondaga County Water District Charge on your Tax Bill**. All Town residents are charged for the facilities in the Onondaga County Water District. These facilities were constructed to bring water into the County from Lake Ontario. The Town has no control over these charges.

3. **Unpaid Water Charge on your Tax Bill**. This charge is for any unpaid water bill that is at least 30 days past due. In the third week of October, we start the write-off process for all accounts with a balance due that is over 30 days.

FACTS ABOUT LEAKS:

Water running from a continuous leak is costly. The table below illustrates how many gallons of water would be lost if allowed to run steady for a 3-month period at 60psi. To explain this table, visualize a steady stream that would fill the diameter hole shown below then notice the lost water and what it could cost you.

Diameter Of holes	Gallons Lost	Cubic Feet Lost	Cost $
3/16”	666,000	89,031	$ 2731.41
1/8”	296,000	39,400	$ 1828.75
1/16”	74,000	9,850	$ 475.26

WATER PRESSURE:

The New York State Department of Health standard indicates that normal water pressure in the distribution system should be approximately 60 to 80 psi and not less than 35 psi while maintaining a minimum pressure of 20 psi under all conditions of flow. The Town of DeWitt attempts to operate and maintain the system within these parameters as much as possible; however, due to the significantly varying topography in Central New York it is not possible to do so in all areas of the system. In areas where the pressures exceed 80 psi, the New York State Uniform Building Code requires that homes have pressure reducing valves (PRVs). Customers are responsible for installing the PRVs, and to periodically check/maintain this device; failure to do so may result in water damage and/or damaged water fixtures. When required for meter installation, the PRVs are to be installed either in a meter pit or within the house just before the meter. Customers should check the requirements within their municipality, but some require that a licensed plumber complete the installation.



WATER SAVING TIPS

- Check sinks, showers, and toilets for leaks. A drop a minute can amount to 2,400 gallons over the course of a year.
- Install low flow aerator in faucets and showers.
- Take showers instead of baths. A bath usually requires 36 gallons as compared to 25 gallons for a shower.
- Let grass grow longer in hot, dry months. Set your mower higher to avoid brown grass and avoid using tap water on lawns. (See rain barrels)
- Keep a pitcher of water in your refrigerator. Running water until it cools down wastes a gallon of water.
- Turn off water while brushing your teeth, shaving, or scraping dishes.
- Use a stopper or dishpan while washing dishes.
- Completely fill your dishwasher and clothes washer before operating.
- Older toilets hold 3 to 5 gallons of water and can be replaced with toilets that use 1.6 gallons per flush.
- Flushometer toilets should be set at 3 ½ gallons, instead of 5 to 8.
- Placing a gallon jug filled with water in the tank would displace the water needed to re-fill the tank on your toilet thus saving a gallon of water per flush.
- Replace old appliances with water-savers, such as front-loading washing machines and tankless hot water heaters.
- Wash your car on the lawn so water and detergents feed your lawn.

Rain Barrels - Install rain barrels at your gutter spout and reduce runoff and basement flooding. Water your lawn and garden during dry periods with rainwater stored in the rain barrel; it's better for your yard because rainwater does not contain chlorine and saves you money. Modern rain barrels do not harbor mosquitoes.

Odd/Even System - We encourage you not to water your lawn with tap water. If you feel you must and your home address ends with an even number, you can water on even number days. Odd numbered residences can water on odd numbered days. Last summer we did not have to impose any mandatory water conservation measures.

However, in the event we have a dry, hot summer we would appreciate your compliance with the odd/even system so we will be able to avoid ordering a mandatory no watering of lawns or washing of cars.

WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT:

Customers of the Town of DeWitt receive water that originates from Otisco Lake, Lake Ontario, or Skaneateles Lake. Customers located in certain areas may get a mixture of these waters or their source water may vary with changes in seasonal demand.

In 2025, on average 16.49 million gallons per day, or 44.1 % of OCWA's water supply, came from Otisco Lake, the easternmost and smallest Finger Lake. The customers receiving water originating from Otisco Lake are mostly located in the southern and western half of Onondaga County.
Our Otisco WTP has two intake pipes located in Otisco Lake. The water entering these pipes is immediately disinfected with either sodium hypochlorite or chlorine dioxide to discourage the growth of zebra mussels. The water then travels, by gravity, approximately five miles to our Otisco WTP located in Marcellus, NY. Water first enters the rapid mix tank where a coagulant (polyaluminum chloride) is added. After 30 seconds of mixing, the water enters contact basins where the calm conditions allow the coagulant to make the small particles adhere together, forming larger particles. Some of these particles settle and are cleaned out later. The contact time in these basins also allows powdered activated carbon (used only when needed) to adsorb organic taste and odor. After about one hour of contact time, the water next enters the filters. Particles are removed as the water passes through one of six multimedia filters. These filters consist of granular activated carbon, silica-sand, and hi-density sand. The filters are washed when needed and the water used to do this is collected in lagoons and allowed to settle. It is then recycled back to the start of the treatment plant to be treated again. After filtration, the water is again disinfected with sodium hypochlorite and fluoride is added. The water is stored in large tanks located at the treatment plant to provide adequate contact time for chlorine to disinfect any microbial contaminants. Once the water leaves the tanks, orthophosphate is added for corrosion control, or to prevent the leaching of lead and copper from pipes into your water.

OCWA also treats and delivers water from Lake Ontario via Ontario WTP. In 2025, on average 19.74 million gallons per day, or 52.8 % of our water supply, came from Lake Ontario. Customers receiving water originating from Lake

Ontario are mostly located in the northern and eastern half of Onondaga County. Customers in Oswego, Madison, Oneida, and Cayuga counties receive all their water from Lake Ontario.
OCWA's Ontario WTP pumps water from Lake Ontario through a seven-foot diameter intake it shares with the City of Oswego. Upon entering the raw water pumping station, lake water is treated with carbon dioxide to suppress pH thereby increasing the effectiveness of chemical coagulation. Potassium permanganate is applied seasonally to the water for taste and odor control and for pre-oxidation. The water is then pumped approximately two miles to our Ontario WTP. Water entering the plant is treated with sodium hypochlorite (disinfectant) and polyaluminum chloride (coagulant) and then flash mixed. The water next enters three contact basins where slow mixing allows small particles to accumulate and form larger, more readily filtered particles. After about two hours of contact time, the water flows into dual media filters consisting of granular activated carbon and filter sand whereby particulate contaminants are removed. After filtration, three treatments are applied: fluoride to reduce tooth decay, sodium hypochlorite to disinfect, and sodium hydroxide for corrosion control.

The City of Syracuse Water Department is responsible for treating and delivering water originating from Skaneateles Lake. In 2025, on average 1.12 million gallons per day, or 3.0 % of our water supply, came from Skaneateles Lake. The water was purchased from the City of Syracuse Water Department through various supply connections. We use this water to supplement areas close to the city boundary when needed. Our customers living in Nedrow, Southwood, and the Jamesville area get their water from Skaneateles Lake exclusively.
The City of Syracuse does not filter the water from its intakes located in Skaneateles Lake because it has been granted a waiver to provide its customers with unfiltered water, subject to strict conditions set by the NYSDOH. These conditions include water quality monitoring, backup disinfection, and watershed protection. The City of Syracuse water plant, located in the Village of Skaneateles, is where the water is disinfected with chlorine and fluoride is added. Water then flows by gravity into the City's storage reservoirs. Orthophosphate is added to the water (for corrosion control) as it leaves the reservoirs, and it is disinfected again by the addition of sodium hypochlorite. In 2013, an Ultraviolet Light Treatment Facility was put into operation at the City's Westcott Reservoir. Another UV Light Treatment Facility at the City's Woodland Reservoir was added in April 2014. Ultraviolet disinfection allows the City to strengthen protection against microbial contaminants, especially targeting cryptosporidium.

The first step in any water treatment process is to protect the source. At OCWA, we have ongoing watershed protection programs in place. These programs are carried out in cooperation with the State and Onondaga County Departments of Health. In addition, we monitor lake conditions at regular intervals prior to treatment. The City of Syracuse also has ongoing watershed protection programs, and it monitors lake conditions at regular intervals prior to treatment. The New York State Department of Health has completed a Source Water Assessment Program in order to better recognize potential sources of contaminants in every water source used throughout the State. This assessment can be found in this report under the heading **SWAP Summary for OCWA.**

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water are microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. To ensure that water is safe to drink, NYSDOH and USEPA prescribe regulations which limit the level of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department and the US Food and Drug Administration's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

SWAP SUMMARY FROM OCWA:

NYSDOH has evaluated our susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program ("SWAP"), and the agency's findings are summarized in the paragraphs below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using the information available and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur. We provide treatment and regular monitoring to ensure that the drinking water we deliver to consumers meets all applicable standards.

OTISCO LAKE SOURCE:

This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for OCWA's Otisco Lake source of drinking water. The amount of row crops in the assessment area results in a medium susceptibility to pesticides. Importantly, no permitted discharges are found in the assessment area.

There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: mines. While lakes are not generally considered to have a high natural sensitivity to phosphorus in SWAP, this lake already shows algae problems. Therefore, additional phosphorus contribution would likely result in further water quality degradation.

LAKE ONTARIO SOURCE:

The Great Lakes' watershed is exceptionally large and too big for a detailed evaluation in the SWAP. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies which use these sources include storm generated turbidity, wastewater, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, and problems associated with exotic species (e.g., zebra mussels- intake clogging and taste and odor problems). The summary below is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage area deemed most likely to impact drinking water quality at this PWS intake. This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination in this source of drinking water. The number of agricultural lands in the assessment area results in elevated potential for pesticides contamination. Non-sanitary waste may increase contamination potential. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: mines.

SKANEATELES LAKE SOURCE: (water purchased from the City of Syracuse)

This assessment found a moderate susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a high potential for protozoa contamination. No permitted discharges are found in the assessment area. There is no likely contamination threats associated with other discrete contaminant sources, even though some facilities were found in low densities.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS:

Does my water contain Fluoride?

Yes, the water the Town of DeWitt receives from OCWA fluoridates to a concentration of about 0.7 mg/1. OCWA is required to fluoridate by the New York State Department of Health.

What is the pH of my water?

The water the Town of DeWitt receives from OCWA, and the City of Syracuse has a pH range of 7.1 to 8.7, slightly basic. Alkalinity varies by source ranging from 95 mg/l to140 mg/l (CaC03)

Is my water Hard or Soft?

The hardness of the water the Town of DeWitt receives ranges from 115 to 190 ppm. That is equal to about 6 to 11 grains per gallon. It is considered moderately hard. Hardness is a measurement of calcium carbonate in the water and is not a health concern.

Will having a water softener installed improve the water quality in my home?

No, softening does not improve the sanitary quality of water. Softeners mostly remove calcium carbonate. They will stop 'spotting' or 'scaling' which may occur on certain surfaces, and under certain conditions, when water puddles or droplets are allowed to evaporate. Water softeners may increase water usage because it takes more soft water to rinse away soap. It is ultimately a matter of personal preference.

What can I do about dirty or rusty water?

Water that is dirty or rusty can be caused by changes in flow inside the pipes. Usually, this is due to a sudden increase in flow, but sometimes, also to a change of direction. Leaks, hydrant usage or changes in valve positioning can rile things up and cause these problems. If the problem doesn't clear up in a short period of time call us and we will try to help. The Town of Dewitt Water Department will investigate and correct the cause of the problem and flush its piping if necessary. You may then be instructed to flush the piping in your own home. The water should clear up after running the **COLD** water a bit.

What about Taste or Odor Problems?

Algae most commonly cause tastes and odors, which are earthy, musty, grassy, or fishy. At the Otisco Lake and Lake Ontario plants, water is filtered through granular activated carbon. At times, powdered activated carbon can also be added to adsorb the offensive tastes and odors and then the carbon and the algae both are filtered out. Algae blooms are common in the warm and sunny months, and the carbon dosage is always monitored and

adjusted. Occasionally, some tastes and odors do get through. Customer complaints about taste and odor are taken very seriously. Tastes and odors originating with algae have no adverse health effects.

What about chlorine taste and odor?

Chlorine dissipates as it travels through a pipeline. To ensure that customers living far from the treatment plant get water that is adequately disinfected, the dosage of chlorine received by customers living close to the plant is higher. OCWA tries to accommodate everyone, but in the case of a person very sensitive to chlorine living very close to the plant, this may not be possible. Chlorine can be removed simply by letting a pitcher of water stand overnight in the refrigerator or by running water through an activated carbon filter. Activated carbon filters, if used, need to be replaced regularly as old filters may promote bacterial growth.

Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products in Drinking Water

In 2008 the Associated Press released a three-piece story on pharmaceuticals and personal care products in drinking water sources. While the Onondaga County Water Authority was not one of the systems covered by the story, the article did stir interest of the Boards and Management of OCWA. Accordingly, starting in 2008 the Authority implemented an annual testing program to learn more about potential pharmaceutical and personal care product contaminants that might be found in the Otisco Lake and Lake Ontario water supplies.

While none of us want to find any contaminants in our drinking water, as zero is the desirable level, it is important to begin the process of gathering occurrence data to allow researchers to target the most found contaminants. As such the Authority intends to continue to collect data related to pharmaceuticals and personal care products in water and will also continue its process of sharing the data with both the researchers and OCWA's consumers.

To learn more about the test results and related information for 2025, you are encouraged to visit the OCWA web site (www.ocwa.org). Anyone that has questions about results, or any of the other water quality reports posted on the Authority web site are encouraged to contact OCWA's Northern Concourse Lab. The lab can be reached at 315-455-7061, extension 3157.

Safer medication disposal:

To help safeguard water quality, discard your unwanted or expired medications in the trash, rather than dumping them down the sink or toilet. Keep prescriptions in their original container, remove or black out personal information

on labels, then hide them in an empty, sealable container before placing them in your garbage bag. For additional information on proper disposal and to locate pharmaceutical drop-off locations near you visit: https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/67720.html.

General Information related to Pharmaceuticals and Other Emerging Contaminants

Pharmaceuticals and personal care products, known in the water industry as PPCPs, are a group of compounds consisting of human and veterinary drugs (prescription or over the counter) and consumer products, such as fragrances, lotions, sunscreens, and housecleaning products.

These compounds have been detected in trace amounts in surface water, drinking water and wastewater effluent sampling because water professionals have the technology today to detect more substances, at lower levels, than ever before.

Many PPCP compounds are found at extremely low levels, typically single digit parts per trillion (ppt). Drinking water standards are typically set in the parts per-billion range, which is 1,000 times higher. The fact that the substance is detectable in drinking water does not mean the substance is harmful to humans. To date, research throughout the world has not demonstrated an impact on human health from trace amounts of PPCPs found in drinking water.

The water community is committed to protecting the public's health. Water professionals are examining the occurrence of PPCPs in drinking-water supplies and the effectiveness of current treatment techniques on removal and are paying close attention to health-effects research in this area, including research being conducted by the Water Research Foundation.

Additionally, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also considers per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFA's) and 1,4-dioxane to be important environmental contaminants. These contaminants are a group of man-made compounds which persist in the environment. Some of these compounds were included in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 Sampling back in 2014-2015. As a result, regulations for these compounds are now in effect. See "Table of Detected Contaminants" for recent monitoring results.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As the State regulations require, your drinking water is routinely tested for numerous contaminants. The Town of DeWitt tests include total coliform, lead and copper, and total trihalomethanes. Other tests performed by our suppliers include turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. A complete list of all contaminants can be found later in this report. These lists

include the results from the Town of DeWitt testing and the results that are supplied to us from the City of Syracuse and the Onondaga County Water Authority (OCWA), the providers of our water supply. The State allows testing for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Disinfection By-products Found in the Distribution System

We are required to monitor your 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants- Town of Dewitt							
Contaminant	**Violation Yes/No**	**Date of Sample**	**Level Detected* (Avg/Max) (Range)**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**Regulatory Limit**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily	0.843 (0.04-2.31)	mg/L	N/A	4 (MRDL)	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (Dewitt North)	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2025	42.7 (22.6-72)	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (Dewitt North)	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2025	12.4 (7.7-12.6)	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (Dewitt South)	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2025	45.1 (25-57)	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (Dewitt South)	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2025	16.2 (7.0-37.4)	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Disinfection By-products

During disinfection, certain by-products form because 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 (THM's) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA's) are classes of chemicals that the Town of DeWitt is required to monitor in its distribution system.

* The reported "Level Detected" for Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids is the highest recorded quarterly running annual average among all the Disinfection By- Product Sampling locations.

Lead in Drinking Water

You can't see, smell or taste lead in your water. Testing the water from the tap is the only way to measure the lead levels in your home or workplace. If you choose to have your tap water tested, be sure to use a properly certified laboratory. Testing usually costs between $20 and $100.

Lead & Copper in the DeWitt Distribution System:

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date(s) of Sampling	Range	90th Percentile Value	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	No	Jun-Sept 2025	(0.057-0.429)	0.36	mg/l	0	AL = 1.3*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from Wood preservatives.
Lead	No	Jun-Sept 2025	(ND – 3.9)	3.0	ug/l	0	AL = 15*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;

The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percentage of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 30 samples were collected in your water system and the 90th percentile value for copper was the third highest value, 0.36 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The 90th percentile value for lead was the third highest value, 3 ug/L. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested.

ADDITIONAL FACTS ON LEAD

Lead is a naturally occurring metal that for most of the 20th century was used regularly as a component of paint, piping (including water service lines), solder, brass, and until the 1980s, as a gasoline additive. We no longer use lead in many of these products, but older products – such as paints and plumbing fixtures in older houses – that contain lead remain. EPA and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) report that lead paint (and the contaminated dust and soil it generates) is the leading source of lead exposure in older housing.

While lead is rarely present in water coming from a treatment plant, it can enter tap water through corrosion of some plumbing materials. In recent years, aggressive and successful steps have been taken to reduce the occurrence of lead in drinking water.

In 1986, Congress amended the national Safe Drinking Water Act to prohibit the use of pipe, solder or flux containing high lead levels. The Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988 led schools and day-care centers to repair or remove water coolers with lead-lined tanks. EPA provided guidance to inform and facilitate their action.

Since the implementation of the Lead and Copper Rule (1991), many community drinking water systems

are required to actively manage the corrosivity of water distributed to customers. In addition, community water systems conduct routine monitoring at selected houses with lead service lines and lead solder. If more than 10 percent of the homes tested have elevated lead levels (defined as more than 15 parts per billion), water providers must notify their consumers via several means. They must also take steps to reduce the problem, including improving corrosion control and possibly replacing lead service lines that contribute to lead contamination.

"Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The *Town of DeWitt Water Department* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the *Town of DeWitt Water Department at* 315-689-6608. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*."

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by requesting a copy from the Town of DeWitt Water Department and/or visiting the "New York State Lead Service Line Inventory – Map" website at:
https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcq

Town of DeWitt Water Department
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East Syracuse, NY 13057-8509
Phone: 315-446-3910 x4
E-Mail: water@dewittny.gov

NOTICE OF UNKNOWN SERVICE LINE MATERIAL

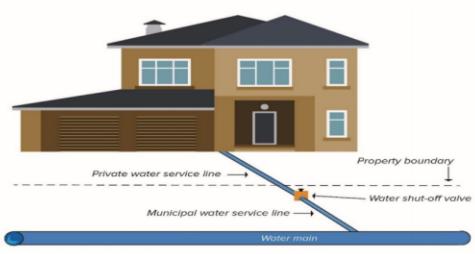
JANUARY 2026

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: YOUR DRINKING WATER SERVICE LINE STATUS IS UNKNOWN

This notice contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information with anyone who drinks and/or cooks using tap water at this property.

The Town of DeWitt public water system is focused on protecting the health of every household in our community. This notice contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information with anyone who drinks and/or cooks using water at this property. In addition to the people directly served at this property, this could and should include people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, businesses, and parents served by childcare at this property.

The Town of DeWitt Water Department has determined that either a portion of, or the entire water pipe (called a "service line") that connects your home, building, or other structure to the water main is made from **unknown material** that may be lead. Because your service line material is unknown, there is the potential that some or all of the service line could be made of lead or galvanized pipe that was previously connected to lead. People living in homes with a lead or galvanized pipe previously connected to a lead service line have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.



If you have questions concerning any of the information provided in this notice, or if you have information that could help the Town of DeWitt better describe your service line, please contact the Town of DeWitt Water Department via phone at **315-446-3910 x4** or via e-mail at water@dewittny.gov.

Identifying service line material

For immediate help in determining the material of your service line, please take color photograph(s) of the water service pipe where it comes into your home or building and the portion up to the meter and submit them to the Town of DeWitt Water Department via e-mail at water@dewittny.gov. Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") has developed an online step-by-step guide to help people identify lead pipes in their home or building called "Protect Your Tap: A Quick Check for Lead." This guide is available at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead.

Opportunity to verify service line materials

The Town of DeWitt has an upcoming opportunity to verify the material of your service line, as the Town is organizing a project to replace every existing water meter for every residential home and commercial business in the Town. All residents will be notified further of any information gathered by the Town in regard to water meter replacement, service line material and lead status.

Health Effects of Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these negative health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney or nervous system problems.

Steps you can take to reduce lead in drinking water

Use your filter properly. Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through a filter. For more information on facts and advice on home water infiltration systems, visit the EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-point-use-and-pitcher-filters-certified-reduce-lead.

Clean your aerator. Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an "aerator"). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.

Use cold water. Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

Run your water. The more time water has been sitting in pipes providing water for your home, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home or building's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home.

Have your water tested. Please contact a certified laboratory to have your water tested for lead. A list of certified laboratories can be found at https://apps.health.ny.gov/pubdoh/applinks/wc/elappublicweb/. Please note, a water sample may not adequately capture or represent all sources of lead that may be present. For more information on sources of lead, including service lines and interior plumbing, please visit https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#getinto.

Get your child tested to determine lead levels in their blood. A family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide information about the health effects of lead. State, city, or county departments of health can also provide information about how you can have your child's blood tested for lead. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC") recommends public health actions when the level of lead in a child's blood is 3.5 micrograms per deciliter (ug/dL) or more. For more information and links to the CDC's website, please visit https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Other Resources

Visit the EPA's lead website at https://www.epa.gov/lead for more information and resources.

Bacteria Found in the DeWitt Distribution System

Contaminant	Water Source	Violation Yes / No	Date(s) of Sampling	Level Detected	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (Note 1)	DeWitt Distribution System	No	Jan-Dec 1st & 3rd Tuesday each month	One positive sample (July)	N/A	0	TT = 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli Bacteria	DeWitt Distribution System	No	Jan-Dec 1st & 3rd Tuesday each month	No positive samples	N/A	0	MCL = Any positive sample	Human and animal fecal waste.

Whenever a positive sample for total coliform is found, the sample is further tested for the presence of E. coli, plus three additional resamples are collected. DeWitt regularly samples 33 sites each month throughout our distribution system.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia: New York State law requires water suppliers to notify their customers about the risks of cryptosporidium and giardia, which are intestinal illnesses caused by these microscopic parasites. These pathogens are of concern because they are found in surface water and ground water under the influence of surface water throughout the United States. Filtration and disinfection are the best methods for use against these pathogens, but 100% removal or inactivation cannot be guaranteed. Symptoms of infection from cryptosporidium

and giardia include nausea, diarrhea, and cramps. Most healthy people can overcome the disease within a few weeks.

USEPA's Surface Water Treatment Rule ("SWTR") established water treatment standards specifically designed to ensure the removal or deactivation of cryptosporidium, giardia, and other microbial contaminants. USEPA is currently working on enhancing these standards to further ensure protection against exposure to cryptosporidium from drinking water. Our Otisco and Ontario WTPs are in full compliance with all current operational, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

An Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection Facility was completed at Woodland Reservoir in April 2015. The facility, along with a smaller UV facility located at the Westcott Reservoir (completed in 2013), were constructed in order to comply with the USEPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2). UV disinfection uses UV light to inactivate pathogens such as Cryptosporidium by disrupting their DNA strands, making them non-viable and non-infectious. Two raw water samples (one from each intake) were sampled monthly. A total of 24 samples were collected and analyzed for Giardia and Cryptosporidium during 2025. No Giardia cysts or Cryptosporidium oocysts were detected.

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. USEPA/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).

Individuals who think they may have cryptosporidiosis or giardiasis should contact their health care provider immediately. For additional information on cryptosporidiosis or giardiasis you may contact the Onondaga County Health Department at 421 Montgomery St., 12th Floor, Syracuse, NY 13202 or by calling 315-435-6600.

Table of Detected Contaminants
Turbidity at Entry Point

Contaminant	Water Source	Violation Yes/ No	Sampling Frequency (date of highest reading)	Average Level (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Lowest % of Monthly tests meeting limit	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	Otisco	No	Every 4 hrs (07/30/25)	0.05 (0.03 - 0.08)	NTU	N/A	TT = 0.3 NTU for systems that filter	100%	Soil run off
	Ontario	No	Every 4 hrs (02/24/25)	0.05 (0.020 - 0.296)	NTU	N/A	TT = 0.3 NTU for systems that filter	100%	
	Skaneateles	No*	Every 4 hrs (10/20/25)	0.59 (0.11 - 7.03)	NTU	N/A	TT = 5.0 NTU for systems that do not filter	N/A	

About Turbidity:

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Treatment plants that filter also measure it because it is a good indicator of filter efficiency. Otisco Lake and Lake Ontario waters are filtered. As explained above, Skaneateles Lake water is not.

OCWA customers get their water from one of three sources. Water may originate from Otisco Lake, Lake Ontario, or Skaneateles Lake, which is treated by the Syracuse Water Department and sold to OCWA. Customers may also get a mixture of these waters.

Water purveyors are required to measure turbidity as water leaves the treatment facilities.

OCWA's highest single turbidity measurement during 2025 at the Otisco WTP occurred on 7/30/2025 (0.08 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)). Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year at the Ontario WTP occurred on 2/24/25 (0.296 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 1.0 NTU and that 95% of the turbidity samples collected must be below 0.3 NTU. The levels recorded at both treatment plants were all below these regulatory standards.

***Treatment Technique/MCL Violation for Turbidity:**
Treatment Technique Violation (1 day exceedence recorded on four-hour intervals); There were no Treatment Technique Violations in 2025.
MCL Violation (2 day exceedance recorded on four-hour intervals); There were no MCL Violations in 2025.

Health Effects of Turbidity: Turbidity has no known health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may also indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms can include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. See page 9 for more information about cryptosporidium and giardia.

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
Aluminum	Otisco	No	Sept 2025	0.067	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Industrial sources
	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	0.113	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Barium	Otisco	No	Sept 2025	0.033	mg/l	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	0.021	mg/l	2	2	
	Skaneateles	No	May 2025	0.023	mg/l	2	2	
Calcium	Otisco	No	Sept 2025	32.6	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	34.1	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Chloride	Otisco	No	Sept 2025	46.1	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; Road salts
	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	26.2	mg/l	N/A	250	
	Skaneateles	No	Aug 2025	22.8	mg/l	N/A	250	
Chlorite (1)	Otisco	No	Daily	0.23 (0.03 - 0.37)	mg/l	N/A	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection at plant using chlorine dioxide
Chlorine Dioxide Residual (1)	Otisco	No	Daily	0.020 (< 0.010-0.070)	mg/l	N/A	0.800 (MRDL)	By-product of drinking water disinfection at plant using chlorine dioxide
Chlorine Residual (Free)	Otisco	No	Every 4 hrs	0.95 (0.71 - 1.54)	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	0.86 (0.65 - 1.13)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	
	Skaneateles	No	Every 4 hrs	1.24 (0.38 -3.19)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	

(1) Chlorite and Chlorine Dioxide were tested daily for 275 days in 2025. At the same time, OCWA added chlorine dioxide at Otisco's intake as a preoxidant in order to control zebra mussels, provide adequate disinfection, and limit the formation of undesirable disinfection by-products such as trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. OCWA intends to continue adding chlorine dioxide in 2026.

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
Nitrate	Otisco	No	Sept 2025	0.15	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	0.13	mg/l	10	10	
	Skaneateles	No	Aug 2025	0.27	mg/l	10	10	
Potassium	Skaneateles	No	May 2025	1.1	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Sodium (3)	Otisco	No	Sept 2025	27.8	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects	Naturally occurring; Road salts; water softeners; animal wastes
	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	18.4	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects	
	Skaneateles	No	May 2025	11.4	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects	
Sulfate	Otisco	No	Sept 2025	11.7	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	22.6	mg/l	N/A	250	
	Skaneateles	No	Aug 2025	10.6	mg/l	N/A	250	
Odor	Otisco	No	Sept 2025	1	TON	N/A	3	Organic or inorganic pollutants from municipal or industrial waste, natural sources
	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	1	TON	N/A	3	
	Skaneateles	No	May 2025	1	TON	N/A	3	

(3) Health Effects of Sodium: There is no maximum contaminant level (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
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
Copper	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	0.0040	mg/l	N/A	AL = 1.3	Household plumbing systems; natural deposits
Fluoride (2)	Otisco	No	Daily	0.70 (0.57 - 0.80)	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	Ontario	No	Daily	0.68 (0.61 - 0.68)	mg/l	N/A	2.2	
	Skaneateles	No	Daily	0.73 (0.35 - 1.04)	mg/l	N/A	2.2	
Magnesium	Otisco	No	Sept 2025	11.3	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	9.01	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
	Skaneateles	No	May 2025	7.19	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Nickel	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	0.00052	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	Otisco	No	Sept 2025	0.0016	mg/l	N/A	0.3	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
	Ontario	No	Sept 2025	0.0011	mg/l	N/A	0.3	

(2) Information on Fluoride Addition: OCWA is one of many drinking water systems that provide drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, fluoride is very effective in preventing cavities when present in drinking water at an optimal dose of 0.7 mg/l. To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the NYS Health Department requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. 2025 monitoring showed fluoride levels in your water were within 0.1mg/l of the optimal dose 99% of the time for Otisco Lake water and 100% of the time for Lake Ontario water.

Organic 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
Dissolved Organic Carbon	Otisco	No	Monthly 2025	2.7 (2.3 - 3.2)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
	Ontario	No	Monthly 2025	2.2 (1.8 - 2.7)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Total Organic Carbon	Otisco	No	Monthly 2025	2.8 (2.5 - 3.6)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
	Ontario	No	Monthly 2025	2.2 (1.9- 2.5)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	

Table of Detected Contaminants

Radionuclides Found at Entry Point

Contaminant	Water Source	Violation Yes/ No	Composite of quarterly sampling	Level found	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha Emitters	Otisco	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2017	0.62	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
	Ontario	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2025	0.22	pCi/l	0	15	
Beta Emitters	Otisco	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2017	0.85	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural deposits and man made emmissions
	Ontario	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2025	1.48	pCi/l	0	50	
Radium- 226	Otisco	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2017	0.47	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
	Ontario	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2025	2.14	pCi/l	0	5	
Radium- 228	Otisco	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2017	0.08	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
	Ontario	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2025	ND	pCi/l	0	5	
Total Uranium	Otisco	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2017	0.30	ug/l	N/A	30	Erosion of natural deposits
	Ontario	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2025	0.347	ug/l	N/A	30	

Table of Detected Contaminants

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Found at Entry Point

Contaminant	Sample Source	Violation Yes/ No	Date(s) of Sampling in 2025	Level Found (Range)**	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, AL, or MRDL)	Likely Source of Contamination
PFBS[1]	Ontario	No	Monthly	0.05 (ND - 0.57)	ng/l	N/A	50,000 ng/l	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications such as non-stick cookware, food packaging, textiles, paints, firefighting foam and electronics.
PFHxS[2]	Ontario	No	Monthly	0.07 (ND - 0.8)	ng/l	N/A	50,000 ng/l	
PFOA[3]	Ontario	No	Monthly	1.65 (ND - 2.50)	ng/l	N/A	10 ng/l	
PFOS[4]	Ontario	No	Monthly	0.5 (ND - 2.20)	ng/l	N/A	10 ng/l	
PFBA[5]	Ontario	No	Monthly	2.1 (no range, single sample)	ng/l	N/A	50,000 ng/l	

[1] PFBS = Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid

[2] PFHxS = Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid

[3] PFOA = Perfluorooctanoic acid

[4] PFOS = Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid

[5] PFBA = Perfluorobutanoic acid

About Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS):

PFAs refer to a group of synthetic chemicals with strong carbon-fluorine bonds. These chemicals are highly resistant to degradation in the environment and have been labeled as "forever chemicals" due to the fact they persist in the environment for decades. Currently, two specific PFA chemicals are subject to federal oversight. USEPA is actively working on phasing out or reducing use, and continue to update regulations, research, and guidance to manage PFA risks.

The Town of DeWitt's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) Sampling

In 2025, The Town of DeWitt participated in the remaining stages of UCMR5. The Town of DeWitt is required to collect quarterly entry point samples from each of its water sources. These samples are then analyzed for 30 unregulated contaminants including: 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical analyte. The sample results so far have been non detect for all contaminants tested for as part of the UCMR5

Unregulated Contaminants Not Detected During UCMR5 Testing

The following contaminants were tested for as part of UCMR5 but not detected:

11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or GenX chemicals)
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)

Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
Lithium

CHROMIUM 6 HEALTH INFORMATION:

Chromium is a common element in rocks, soil, water, plants, and animals. It gets into surface or groundwater after dissolving from rocks and soil. Chromium is used to manufacture steel, to electroplate metal, and in the textile, tanning, and leather industries. Contamination of drinking water may occur if chromium gets into surface or groundwater after improper waste disposal in landfills or by industrial or manufacturing facilities using chromium.

Chromium is found in the environment in two principal forms: chromium (III) and chromium (VI). Chromium (III) compounds are the most common chromium compounds in the environment. Chromium (VI) compounds are less common in the environment and are typically associated with an industrial source. Depending on the conditions, each form of chromium can be converted into the other form in the environment.

Chromium (VI) is the more toxic form of chromium. There is strong evidence from human studies in many countries that occupational exposures to chromium (VI) in air can cause lung cancer. There is weaker evidence from studies in China that long-term exposure to chromium (VI) in drinking water can cause stomach cancer. Chromium (VI) causes cancer in laboratory animals exposed almost daily to high levels in air (lung cancer) or drinking water (mouth and intestinal cancers) over their lifetimes. Adverse gastrointestinal-tract effects (oral ulcers, stomach or abdominal pain, diarrhea) other than cancer also are associated with long-term human exposures to oral doses of chromium (VI). In laboratory animals, repeated exposures to high oral doses of chromium (VI) have caused blood, liver, and kidney damage in adult animals, and can adversely affect the developing fetus and the male and female

reproductive organs. Chemicals that cause cancer or other adverse health effects in people or laboratory animals exposed to high levels also may increase the risk of such effects in people exposed to lower levels over long periods. ***Prepared by New York State Department of Health – Bureau of Toxic Substance Assessment, March 14, 2011.***

Although OCWA is not currently required to monitor for Chromium (VI), they have continued to monitor it after it was included in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 conducted in 2014–2015. The results of OCWA's testing are found in the Table of Detected Contaminants – Inorganic Contaminants Found at Entry Point

Contaminants Tested for but Not Detected

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (Otisco, Ontario, Skaneateles)	**Principal Organic Contaminants** (Otisco, Ontario, Skaneateles)	**Inorganic Contaminants** (Otisco, Ontario, Skaneatles)
Alachlor	Benzene	Antimony
Aldicarb	Bromobenzene	Arsenic
Aldicarb sulfone	Bromochloromethane	Beryllium
Aldicarb sulfoxide	Bromoform	Cadmium
Aldrin	Bromomethane	Chromium
Atrazine	N-Butylbenzene	Cyanide
Benzo(a)pyrene	sec-Butylbenzene	Iron
Butachlor	tert-Butylbenzene	Lead
Carbaryl	Carbon Tetrachloride	Manganese
Carbofuran	Chlorobenzene	Mercury
Chlorodane	Chloroethane	Nickel
Dalapon	Chloromethane	Nitrite
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	2-Chlorotoluene	Selenium
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	4-Chlorotoluene	Silver
Dibromochloropropane	Dibromomethane	Thallium
Dicamba	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Zinc
Dieldrin	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	
Dinoseb	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	**Physical Characteristics**
Endrin	Dichlorofluoromethane	
Ethylene Dibromide	1,1-Dichloroethane	Color (Otisco/Ontario/Skaneateles)
Glyphosate	1,2-Dichloroethane	Odor (Otisco/Skaneateles)
Heptachlor	1,1-Dichloroethene	

Heptachlor epoxide	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	
Hexachlorobenzene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	**Per & Poly-fluoroalkyl Contaminants** (Otisco, Ontario)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1,2-Dichloropropane	
Lindane	1,3-Dichloropropane	
Methomyl	2,2-Dichloropropane	Perfluoropentanoic acid
Methoxychlor	1,1-Dichloropropene	Perfluorohexanoic acid
Metolachlor	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
Metribuzan	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Perfluorooctanoic acid
Oxamyl vydate	Ethylbenzene	Perfluorononaoic acid
Pentachlorophenol	Hexachlorobutadiene	Perfluorodecanoic acid
Pichloram	Isopropylbenzene	Perfluororoundecanoic acid
Polychlorinatedbiphenyls	p-Isopropyltoluene	Perfluorodecanoic acid
Propachlor	Methylene Chloride	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
Simazine	MTBE	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid
Toxaphene	n-Propylbenzene	Perfluororoundecanoic acid
2,4 -D	Styrene	Perfluorodecanoic acid (Ot
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloroethane	Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid
1,4-dioxane (Otisco,Skaneateles)	Tetrachloroethene	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid
	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (Otisco, Ontario)	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
	1,1,1,-Trichloroethane	Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid
Diquat	1,1,2,-Trichloroethane	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
Endopthall	Trichloroethene	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Trichlorofluoromethane	1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid
	1,2,3,-Trichloropropane	Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid
Radiological Contaminants (Skaneateles)	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid
	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonan e-1-sulfonic acid
	Toluene (Otisco,Ontario)	11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecan e-1-sulfonic acid
Alpha Emitters (& Ontario)	Vinyl Chloride	Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid
Radium 226	o-Xylene	Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid
Radium 228	m & p-Xylene(Otisco, Skaneateles)	Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid

The frequency that various contaminants are tested for is regulated by NYSDOH and can vary from source to source. NYSDOH allows for some contaminants to be tested for less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. Some contaminants are monitored at the various sources more often than required.

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.

Mg/l – (milligrams per liter) corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million – **ppm**).

Microbiological Contaminant – Very small organisms, such as bacteria.

N/A – not applicable.

ND – not detected at testing limits.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - a measurement of particles in water.

Organics – substances containing the element carbon. These can be naturally occurring or manmade, and can include pesticides, solvents, and by-products of disinfection.

pCi/L – picocuries per liter; units of concentration of radioactive substances.

ppb – parts per billion; a concentration equal to 1 microgram of a substance in one liter of water, **ug/l**.

ppm – parts per million; a concentration equal to 1 milligram of a substance in one liter of water, **mg/l**.

Radionuclides– Contaminants giving off ioning radiation**.**

TTHM– (Total Trihalomethanes**) –**the combined concentration of the following four contaminants; Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform, and Dibromochloromethane.

TON (Threshold Odor Number) – The greatest number dilutions of a sample with "odor-free" water yielding a definitely perceptible odor.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ug/l – (micrograms per liter) corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion – **ppb**).

W (waiver) – variances and exemptions – state permission not to meet an MCL, treatment technique, or monitoring requirement under certain conditions.

IS OUR WATER MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2025, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family/business with quality drinking water this year. In Central New York, we are fortunate to have an abundant supply of excellent quality drinking water. We ask that all our customers help protect and conserve our valuable water resources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life. The Onondaga County Water Authority supplied all water quality monitoring data and tables for 2025. If you have any questions or concerns' please call our office at 315-446-3910 x 4, or visit the Town's web site at **www.dewittny.gov**