Annual Water Quality Report for 2023
Town of Dewitt
5400 Butternut Drive
East Syracuse, NY 13057
Prepared by Robin Powell

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the Town of DeWitt Water Department is providing our customers with our annual Consumer Confidence Report. The purpose of this report is to provide our customers with information about the Town of DeWitt's water system, and the water we receive from our suppliers. We hope to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect and conserve our drinking water sources. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality, details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State 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. We want you to be informed about your drinking water and ways to conserve this precious resource. To learn more about the Town of DeWitt's water system and our suppliers, we encourage you to read the information included in this report. Additional information about the Town of DeWitt can also be found on our web site, **www.townofdewitt.com**. 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 small amounts of some 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 uses 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, Life Science Laboratories, 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 AND FIGURES:

The population in the Town of DeWitt is approximately 26,000 people. There are 8,192 accounts served by the Town of DeWitt. Of these, 6865 are residential, 939 commercial, 56 industrial, 17 municipal, 3 fire departments and an additional 272 fire sprinkler systems. 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 Town's water system purchased 966,145,000 gallons of water from Onondaga County Water Authority and 270,005,610 gallons of water from the City of Syracuse. The total cost of water purchased in 2023 was $3,865,494.59.

The Town of DeWitt has three Fire Departments within the Town limits. 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 583,000 gallons of water; the cost for that water would have been $3568.50. A total of 78% of the water purchased was sold through metered sales. Some of our water loss is due to leakage, firefighting, and street sweeping and municipal use.

IMPROVEMENTS:

During 2023 we repaired 56 water line breaks, 16 service repairs, rebuilt/replaced 12 fire hydrants, 41 household shut offs, and repaired or replaced 7 valves. There were 382 scheduled appointments for meter repairs completed. Work has also continued with building and expanding the SCADA system, Chlorine analyzers have been installed at our pump stations to allow for continuous online monitoring. This system allows us to monitor the pump stations and chlorine injection points remotely.

WATER CHARGES:

The water rates in 2023 were raised by 15%. The minimum bill for our residential customers is $70.00 for 12,000 gallons or less used during the previous six months. The rate increase was partially due to covering the increase in cost we saw from our water providers.

The following may answer questions about water charges you saw on your 2022 and 2023 Tax Bill. Depending on where you live you may have seen up to three different taxes for water.

1. A 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.

3. Unpaid water. This charge is 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.

4. 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.

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 sink, 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.

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 2023 on average OCWA supplied 17.5 million gallons of water per day to its customers. Otisco Lake, the eastern most and smallest Finger Lake, supplied 48.2% of the daily demand. Customers receiving water originating from Otisco Lake are mostly located in the southern and western half of Onondaga County. In the Town of DeWitt, the area around New Court receives water from Otisco Lake.

OCWA 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 OCWA's Otisco Water Treatment Plant 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 the 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 the powdered activated carbon (used only when needed) to adsorb organic taste and odor causing chemicals. After about one hour of contact time, the water enters the filters. These filters consist of granular activated carbon, silica-sand, and hi-density sand. The filters are washed periodically, 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 the chlorine to work. Once the water leaves the tanks orthophosphate is added to provide a coating for the pipes in the distribution system and in your home. This is done in order to prevent the leaching of copper from your pipes and into your water.

OCWA also treats and delivers water from Lake Ontario. The Ontario Water Treatment Plant treats water originating from Lake Ontario. In 2022, approximately 17.7 million gallons per day or 48.7% of OCWA's water came from Lake Ontario. The customers receiving water originating from Lake Ontario are mostly located in the northern and eastern half of Onondaga County. OCWA customers in Madison, Oneida, Oswego, and Cayuga counties receive all their water from Lake Ontario. The portion of DeWitt that is north of the Village of East Syracuse receives Lake Ontario Water. The center of DeWitt is a mixture of Lake Ontario and Skaneateles Lake Water.

OCWA's Ontario water treatment plant pump 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 to discourage the growth of zebra mussels. The water is then pumped approximately two miles to OCWA's Ontario Water Treatment Plant. Water entering the plant is treated with sodium hypochlorite (disinfectant) and polyaluminum chloride (coagulant) and then flash mixed. The water then enters the 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 a dual media filter 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 has the responsibility of treating and delivering water originating from Skaneateles Lake. In 2023, approximately 1.12 million gallons per day or 3.1 % of OCWA's water came from Skaneateles Lake water purchased from the City of Syracuse Water Department through various supply connections. OCWA uses this water to supplement areas close to the city boundary when needed. OCWA customers living in Nedrow, Southwood, and the Jamesville area, get water from Skaneateles Lake exclusively. Other than Jamesville the Drumlins area of DeWitt also receives its water from Skaneateles Lake

The City of Syracuse does not filter the water from its intakes located in Skaneateles Lake because they have been granted a waiver to provide their 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 is disinfected again by the addition of sodium hypochlorite. In 2013, an Ultraviolet Light Treatment Facility was put into operation at Westcott Reservoir. Another UV light Treatment Facility at 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 water treatment is to protect the source. OCWA and the City of Syracuse have ongoing watershed protection programs in place. These programs are carried out with the State and Onondaga County Departments of Health. OCWA and the City of Syracuse both monitor 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.**

The 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 include microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. To ensure that the 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 Departments 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:

The NYS DOH has evaluated OCWA's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraphs below. It is important to stress that these assessments were created using available information and only estimate the potential for source water contamination. Elevated susceptibility ratings do not mean that source water contamination has or will occur for OCWA. OCWA provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered 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 wastes 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 are 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 is fluoridated 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 being 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. In order 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 2023 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 being 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 concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Disinfectant & Disinfection By-products Found in the Distribution System

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	0.525 (0.04-2.31)	mg/L	N/A	4 (MRDL)	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (Dewitt North)	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2022	34.625 (19-56)	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination. TTHMs form when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (Dewitt North)	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov, 2022	11 (4.4-22)	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (Dewitt South)	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov, 2022	39.25 (26-56)	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination. TTHMs form when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Haloacetic Acids (Dewitt South)	No	Feb, May, Aug, Nov, 2022	14.712 3.8-31)	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 cost between $20 and $100.

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of DeWitt is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

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 2022	(0.032-0.36)	0.25	mg/l	0	AL = 1.3*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from Wood preservatives.
Lead	No	Jun-Sept 2022	(ND – 55)	2	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 percent 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 was the third highest value, 0.25 mg/L. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

– The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at one 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 where 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.

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	2 positive samples August	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.

1: 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.

The resamples collected after the two positive samples we had in August, two came back negative and one came back positive. We resampled again and everything came back negative.

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.

In addition, our internal performance standards are more stringent than the law currently requires. For example, the SWTR requires a treatment plant's combined filter effluent water turbidity (a measure of clarity used to check filtration particulate removal) to be less than 0.30 NTUs 95% of the time. In 2023, our Otisco WTP's combined filter effluent turbidity was less than 0.07 NTUs 95% of the time based on continuous four-hour sampling intervals. Our Ontario WTP's combined filter effluent turbidity in 2023 averaged less than 0.08 NTUs 95% of the time, again based on four-hour sampling intervals. Cryptosporidium regulations contain improved filtration performance requirements to ensure removal of any protozoans that may be present. Part of the enhanced filtration requirements involve lowering the turbidity criteria from 0.50 NTU to the 0.30 NTU range. Both of our treatment plants are achieving turbidity results much lower than the regulated levels.

The City of Syracuse has been granted a waiver from the NYSDOH to provide unfiltered water to its customers. As part of the strict monitoring conditions associated with the waiver, the City of Syracuse Water Department must monitor for cryptosporidium and giardia. A total of 24 samples from Skaneateles Lake (one each month from each of the two intakes) were collected and tested for cryptosporidium and giardia. Neither cryptosporidium nor giardia were detected in any of the City of Syracuse's raw water samples.

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 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 (9/12/23)	0.05 (0.03 - 0.09)	NTU	N/A	TT = 0.3 NTU for systems that filter	100%	Soil run off
	Ontario	No	Every 4 hrs (4/19/23)	0.05 (0.02 - 0.09)	NTU	N/A	TT = 0.3 NTU for systems that filter	100%	
	Skaneateles	**Yes***	3/25/23 4/6/23 4/7/23	5.68 25.27 8.06	NTU	N/A	TT = 5.0 NTU for systems that do not filter	N/A	

About Turbidity:

Town of Dewitt 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 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 2023 at the Otisco WTP occurred on 9/12/23 (0.09 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit ("NTU")). Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year at the Ontario WTP occurred on 4/19/23 (0.09 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;**

On March 25, 2023, the turbidity levels entering the City of Syracuse's intake exceeded the maximum allowable standard of 5 NTU due to high winds. Turbidity levels reached 5.68 NTU. The treatment technique violation was reported to the Onondaga County Health Department. Additionally, on April 6, 2023, and April 7, 2023, due to sustained southerly winds, the turbidity levels entering the City of Syracuse's Skaneateles Lake intake exceeded the maximum allowable standard of 5.0 NTU. Turbidity levels reached 25.27 & 8.06 NTU respectively, and triggered an MCL violation (2 day exceedance). Notification of this event was made to the public and to the Onondaga County Health Department.

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 10 for more information about cryptosporidium and giardia.

IS OUR WATER MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

During 2023, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements.

Per- and poly- fluoroalkyl substances (PFAs) are a group of man-made chemicals that are persistant in the environment and human body. PFAs can be found in products such as stain repellant fabrics, Teflon, polishes, waxes, paints, cleaning products and fire fighting foams. Many PFAs are no longer manufactured in the United States but may still be produced internationally and imported to the United States.

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 2023	0.063	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Industrial sources
	Ontario	No	Sept 2023	0.133	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Barium	Otisco	No	Sept 2023	0.0337	mg/l	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
	Ontario	No	Sept 2023	0.0203	mg/l	2	2	
	Skaneateles	No	May 2023	0.0273	mg/l	2	2	
Calcium	Otisco	No	Sept 2023	33.2	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
	Ontario	No	Sept 2023	30.0	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Chloride	Otisco	No	Sept 2023	45.8	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring; Road salts
	Ontario	No	Sept 2023	26.3	mg/l	N/A	250	
	Skaneateles	No	May 2023	23.3	mg/l	N/A	250	

Chlorite (1)	Otisco	No	Daily	0.24 (< 0.0 - 0.41)	mg/l	N/A	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection at plant using chlorine dioxide
Chlorine Dioxide Residual (1)	Otisco	No	Daily	< 10 (< 10 - 120)	ug/l	N/A	800 (MRDL)	By-product of drinking water disinfection at plant using chlorine dioxide
Chlorine Residual (Free)	Otisco	No	Every 4 hrs	0.97 (0.72 - 1.36)	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	0.87 (0.67 - 1.10)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	
	Skaneateles	No	Every 4 hrs	1.20 (0.73 - 2.57)	mg/l	N/A	4 (MRDL)	

(1) **Chlorite and Chlorine Dioxide** were tested daily for 200 days in 2023. 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 limits the formation of undesirable disinfection by-products such as trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. OCWA intends to add chlorine dioxide again during warm water conditions in 2024.

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	Otisco	No	Sept 2023	0.0062	mg/l	N/A	AL = 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits
	Ontario	No	Sept 2023	0.0049	mg/l	N/A	AL = 1.3	
Fluoride (2)	Otisco	No	Daily	0.70 (0.61 - 0.83)	mg/l	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
	Ontario	No	Daily	0.70 (0.62 - 0.91)	mg/l	N/A	2.2	
	Skaneateles	No	Daily	0.58 (0.0 - 1.0)	mg/l	N/A	2.2	
Magnesium	Otisco	No	Sept 2023	10.7	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
	Ontario	No	Sept 2023	8.15	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
	Skaneateles	No	Nov 2023	7.80	mg/l	N/A	N/A	

(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 Center 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. 2023 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 99% of the time for Lake Ontario water.

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 2023	0.20	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
	Ontario	No	Sept 2023	0.16	mg/l	10	10	
	Skaneateles	No	May 2023	0.41	mg/l	10	10	
Sodium (3)	Otisco	No	Sept 2023	25.1	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects	Naturally occurring; Road salts; water softeners; animal wastes
	Ontario	No	Sept 2023	16.0	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects	
	Skaneateles	No	Nov 2023	11.9	mg/l	N/A	See Health Effects	
Sulfate	Otisco	No	Sept 2023	12.0	mg/l	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
	Ontario	No	Sept 2023	23.4	mg/l	N/A	250	
	Skaneateles	No	May 2023	11.4	mg/l	N/A	250	
Odor	Ontario	No	Sept 2023	1	units	N/A	3	Organic or inorganic pollutants from municipal or industrial waste, natural sources
	Skaneateles	No	May 2023	2	units	N/A	3	Organic or inorganic pollutants from municipal or industrial waste, natural sources

(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.

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
Beta Emitters	Otisco	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2017	0.85	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural deposits and manmade emissions
	Ontario	No	Feb,May, Aug, Nov. 2023	0.494	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. 2023	0.0695	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. 2023	0.748	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. 2023	0.293	ug/l	N/A	30	

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 2023	2.4 (1.8 - 4.3)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
	Ontario	No	Monthly 2023	2.0 (1.7 - 2.5)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	
Total Organic Carbon	Otisco	No	Monthly 2023	2.3 (1.9- 2.8)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
	Ontario	No	Monthly 2023	1.9 (1.6- 2.2)	mg/l	N/A	N/A	

Organic Contaminants Found at Entry Point

Contaminant	Water Source	Date(s) of Sampling	Average Level found (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
1,4 dioxane	Ontario Entry Point	November 2023	0.025	ug/L	N/A	1	Personal care products, detergents, cleaners, cosmetics
Xylenes, m & p	Ontario Entry Point	September 2023	0.50	ug/L	N/A	10	Solvents, gasoline additive
Xylenes, total	Ontario Entry Point	September 2023	0.50	ug/L	N/A	10	Solvents, gasoline additive

Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances Found at Entry Point

Contaminant	Water Source	Date(s) of Sampling	Average Level found (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Ontario Entry Point	May - Dec 2023	1.2 (ND - 2.0)	ng/L	N/A	10	Non-stick coatings, stain repellants, and firefighting foam
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	Ontario Entry Point	May - Dec 2023	1.6 (ND - 2.8)	ng/L	N/A	10	Non-stick coatings, stain repellants, and firefighting foam

Per- and poly- fluoroalkyl substances (PFAs) are a group of man-made chemicals that are persistent in the environment. PFAs can be found in products such as stain repellant fabrics, Teflon, polishes, waxes, paints, cleaning products and fire fighting foams. Many PFAs are no longer manufactured in the United States but may still be produced internationally and imported to the United States.

OCWA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) Sampling

In 2019, OCWA was required to participate in UCMR4. OCWA was required to collect entry point samples from each of its water sources as well as various distribution points representative of all three sources. These samples were then analyzed for 30 unregulated contaminants including: ten cyanotoxin chemicals; two metals; eight pesticides and one pesticide manufacturing byproduct; three brominated haloacetic acid groups; three alcohols; and three semivolatile chemicals.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During Testing

Contaminant	Water Source	Date(s) of Sampling	Average Level found (Range)	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Manganese	Otisco Entry Point	Mar, Jun, Sept, Dec 2019	2.04 (0.86 - 4.7)	ug/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring element. Commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals. Used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries, and fireworks.
	Ontario Entry Point	Mar, Jun, Sept, Dec 2019	1.08 (ND - 2.7)	ug/l	N/A	N/A	
	Skaneateles Thurber St PS	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2019	1.2 (0.67 - 2.5)	ug/l	N/A	N/A	
HAA5	OCWA Distribution System	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2019	20.04 (5.61-41.51)	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA6Br	OCWA Distribution System	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2019	7.71 (3.23-12.22)	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA9	OCWA Distribution System	Feb, May, Aug, Nov 2019	27.06 (8.23-51.03)	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminants Not Detected During UCMR4 Testing

In 2019, the following contaminants were tested for as part of UCMR4 but not detected: germanium (metal); 1-butanol, 2-mehtoxyethanol, 2-Propen-1-ol (alcohols); butylated hydroxyanisole, o-toluidine, quinoline (semivolatiles); and alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane, chlorpyrifos, dimethipin, ethoprop, oxyfluorfen, profenofos,tebuconazole, total permethrin [cis- & trans-], and tribufos (pesticides); total microcystins, microcystin-LA, microcystin-LF, microcystin-LY, microcystin-RR, microcystin-YR, nodularian, anatoxin-a, and clyindrospermopsin (cyanotoxins).

OCWA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) Sampling

In 2023, OCWA was required to participate in UCMR5. OCWA was required to collect quarterly entry point samples from each of its water sources. These samples were then analyzed for 30 unregulated contaminants including: 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical analyte. All sample results were non detect for all contaminants tested for as part of the UCMR5.

Unregulated Contaminants Not Detected During UCMR5 Testing

In 2023, the following contaminants were tested for as part of UCMR5 but not detected:

Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or GenX chemicals)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)*
Perfluorooctanoic acid
(PFOA)*
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluorononanoic acid
(PFNA)
Perfluorobutanoic acid
(PFBA)
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
Perfluorodecanoic acid
(PFDA)
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2
FTS)
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2
FTS)
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)

4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
Lithium

*PFOS and PFOA were detected during regular monitoring requirements (results on page 20), but not detected as part of the UCMR5. This is due to a higher detection limit being used for the UCMR5 testing as per USEPA requirements.

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 2023, the Town of Dewitt has been compliant 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 2023. If you have any questions or concerns' please call our office at 446-3734 x 4, or visit the Town's web site, as you reach us by E-mail. The website can be found at **www.townofdewitt.com**.