



Oneida Area 2019 Annual Water Quality Report

Oneida Water Department

109 N. Main Street, Oneida NY 13421

Visit us on the web at oneidacity.com/water-department/

Introduction

To comply with State regulations, the City of Oneida Water Department has issued this Annual Water Quality Report. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

City of Oneida Water Department Profile

Oneida's Florence Creek Water System was constructed in 1926. In early 1980, the City's current water treatment plant was completed to provide filtration to the City's upland supply, for the first time correcting problems of taste, odor and color.

Today the City of Oneida Water Department serves more than 21,000 people and provides an average daily water supply of 2.6 million gallons (2.6 MGD). The Water Department employs 17 individuals who treat, monitor, maintain, construct, and distribute water through more than 86.8 miles of mains in two counties, three cities, five towns, and four villages. This water supply has become a valuable regional asset through the cooperation of the municipal leaders and dedicated employees.

Communities Served by Oneida Water			
Public Water Supply	Identification Number	POPULATION (2010 census)	Water Consumption (gallons-2019)
City of Oneida	NY2602381	10,654	336,776,000
Village of Oneida Castle		648	11,658,000
Village of Wampsville		543	17,198,000
Transmission Main *		924	29,743,000
Sherrill Kenwood Water	NY3202419	3,250	77,500,000
Village of Vernon	NY3202412	1,272	129,764,000
Town of Stockbridge	NY2602379	1,093	25,403,000
Taberg Water District	NY3202409	449	13,695,000
Durhamville Water District	NY3230025	499	9,639,000
Prospect Street Water District	NY3230026	460	6,645,000
Sconondua Highbridge WD	NY3233159	54	909,000
Town of Verona WD	NY3230037	1,281	155,101,000
Marble Hill WD	NY3230058	20	342,000
Total Population Total Metered Sales		21,147	818,636,000
		Clear Water Flow	972,972,000
Nonrevenue Water		Percent = 16%	154,336,000

* Includes portions of the Town of Annsville, City of Rome, and Town of Verona

Water Supply

The City of Oneida starts with a high quality surface water source from Glenmore Reservoir on Florence Creek, which is located twenty miles north of the City in the Town of Annsville, Oneida County. The dam impounds water from a 13.8 square mile watershed on the edge of the Tug Hill Plateau. The watershed is mainly forestlands with approximately half being State Reforestation. The 378-foot long and 45-foot high dam, constructed in 1926 in this rural location, provides water storage to buffer seasonal water demands as well as dry weather supply. The reservoir holds 299 million gallons of water. The City owns the 500-acre site on which the reservoir and dam are located. Last year, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source.

Water Treatment

The City of Oneida reservoir and watershed receive regular inspections. While no contamination has been observed, treatment is required to ensure safe water is entering the distribution system.

Situated one-half mile down stream from the dam is the City's Water Treatment Plant. This conventional flocculation/sedimentation facility with a production capacity of 4 million gallons per day (4 MGD) was completed in 1980. The plant includes a rapid mix basin, flocculation facilities, (2) contact basins, (4) dual media filters, and a clear-well tank.

After the process of chemical addition, contact and filtration- microorganisms, including some that can cause disease (pathogens) may still be found in filtered water. Chlorination equipment is utilized to provide sufficient chlorine to kill any pathogens that may be present and to provide a chlorine residual in the water entering the distribution system. In order to inhibit corrosion of our distribution pipes we introduce zinc orthophosphate into the distribution system. This compound provides a thin protective coating to our pipes.

Grade 1A and IIA operators operate the plant, 365 days a year. During daily operation of the plant, chemical testing is done by the operators at our onsite laboratory.

Distribution

A 20"-24" transmission main transports the water from the water treatment plant's clearwell tank into the City. A pump station at Lake Street increases the capacity of the 20-mile pipeline from 2.8 MGD to 3.5 MGD with one pump operating. The water is distributed through a network of 86.8 miles of cast iron, asbestos cement and ductile iron water main throughout the City.

Baker and Clark Tanks provide distribution storage. These two domed concrete storage tanks have a combined capacity of 15 million gallons and are used to balance pressure in the distribution system and to ensure an adequate water supply for fire protection. A chlorination facility is located at the site to further treat all water leaving the tanks.

Who should take special precautions

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, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) has evaluated Glenmore Reservoir's susceptibility to contamination under the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), and their findings are summarized in the paragraph 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 this public water system (PWS). This PWS provides treatment and regular monitoring to ensure the water delivered to consumers meets all applicable drinking water standards.

The assessment area for this drinking water source contains no discrete potential contaminant sources, and only the protozoa land covers contaminate prevalence ratings is greater than low. This rating is attributed to the percentage of pasture land cover used in the analysis, without regard for the actual percentage of such pasture land actively being used for agricultural livestock. This results in this reservoir being assigned a high susceptibility to protozoa, despite the relative absence of such land actually being used for livestock purposes within the watershed. However, the high mobility of microbial contaminants in all such reservoirs results in this drinking water intake being assigned medium – high susceptibility ratings for enteric bacteria and viruses. Furthermore, all open reservoirs are deemed highly susceptible to water quality problems caused by phosphorus additions.

Lead

Federal Law requires water suppliers to notify their customers about the risks of Lead. 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 City of Oneida 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 drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality through Testing - *How do you know it's safe?*

The City of Oneida routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These contaminants include: total Coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, synthetic organic compounds, Cryptosporidium, and Giardia. In all, the City is required to test for over 125 contaminants. The table presented below depicts the compounds that were detected in your drinking water for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average/Maximum) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG/MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, MRDLG, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water from Glenmore Reservoir							
Total Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	4.1 ² 2.3-6.0	mg/L	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Finished Water							
Turbidity (EP) ¹	No	Daily	0.06 ² .04-.13	NTU	N/A	TT < 1.0 NTU	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (EP) ¹	No	Daily	100 %	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon	No	Monthly	1.3 ² <1.0-1.9	mg/L	N/A	TT	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganics							
pH	No	Continuous	6.9– 7.3	Std. Units	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Calcium	No	-	-	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	3/7/2019	0.24	mg/l	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (EP)	No	6/13/2019	41.3	µg/L	1,300	AL = 1,300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Magnesium	No	6/13/2019	2,200	µg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Sodium	No	6/13/2019	7.65	mg/L	N/A	(see health effects) ⁶	Naturally occurring; Road salt.
Copper	No	6-8/2018	41.3 ³ 7-234	µg/L	1,300	AL = 1,300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	6-8/2018	3.0 ⁴ ND- 6.4	µg/L	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloride	No	6/13/2019	2.1	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Zinc	No	6/13/2019	0.23	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Sulfate	No	6/13/2019	16.9	mg/L	N/A	MCL = 250	Naturally occurring
Barium	No	6/13/2019	7.5	µg/L	2,000	MCL = 2,000	Erosion of natural deposits.
Bromodichloromethane	No	6/13/2019	9.3	µg/L	0	MCL = 80 ⁷	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Chloroform	No	6/13/2019	18.3	µg/L	0.7	MCL = 80 ⁷	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	No	6/13/2019	25.7	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Hardness, Calcium as CaCO ₃	No	6/13/2019	26.7	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	6/13/2019	54	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average/Maximum) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG/ MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, MRDLG, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
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Disinfectants

Chlorine Residual	No	Continuous	1.0 ⁵ 0.8-1.5	mg/L	N/A	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
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In the table on the preceding page, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Entry Point (EP) - A representative sampling location after the last point of treatment but before the first consumer connection

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Milligrams per liter (mg/L) – corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

N/A- Not applicable

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform

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

Notes:

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 9/3/2019 (0.13 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be below 5 NTU which were met during the year. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.5 NTU. Of all samples collected in 2019, 100% were measured at less than 0.5 NTU.

2 – This level represents the annual average and range of values calculated from sample results.

3 – 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, thirty samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty seventh highest value (186 µg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

4 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

5 – This level represents the annual average calculated from the clearwell outlet.

6 – Water containing more than 20mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people with moderately restricted sodium diets.

7 – This MCL represents the MCL for Total Trihalomethanes. This contaminate contributes to the calculation of Total Trihalomethanes.

Sources of drinking water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA’s regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking Water

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). Unregulated contaminants are those that don’t yet have a drinking water standard set by US Environmental Protection Agency. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help US EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. The fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2016. UCMR 4 requires monitoring for 30 chemical contaminants between 2018 and 2020 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. In 2019 testing, none of the cyanotoxins, pesticides, germanium, alcohols, or other semivolatile chemicals were detected. However, manganese and several species of disinfection by-products were detected.

Table of Detected Contaminants - The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)					
Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average)/ (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MRL ¹	Use or Environmental Source
Manganese	3,6,9,12/2019	18.7 (4.8 – 52.0)	µg/L	0.4	Naturally occurring.
HAA5 ²	3,6,9,12/2019	23.3 (0.7 – 55.3)	µg/L	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
HAA6Br ³	3,6,9,12/2019	0.7 (0.0 - 2.8)	µg/L	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
HAA9 ⁴	3,6,9,12/2019	23.9 (0.7 – 58.1)	µg/L	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

Notes:

- 1 - MRL - Minimum Reporting Level
- 2 - HAA5 includes: dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid.
- 3 - HAA6Br includes: bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid.
- 4 - HAA9 includes: bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid.

Water Conservation & Money Saving Ideas

Although our area is very fortunate to have access to a water supply which more than meets our demands, conservation efforts by both the city and the consumer are prudent in deterring increasing costs. As a consumer you can participate in this water conservation effort. The following are some ideas, which can be directly applied to your individual homes:

- 1. Use water-saving, flow-restricting shower heads and low flow faucets (aerators);
- 2. Repair dripping faucets and toilets that seem to flush by themselves;
- 3. Replace your toilet with a low flush model or place a brick in your tank to reduce the volume used on each flush;
- 4. Water your garden and lawn only when necessary. Remember that a layer of mulch in the flower beds and garden is not only aesthetically pleasing but will help retain moisture;
- 5. When washing your car don’t let the hose run continuously;
- 6. When brushing your teeth, shaving or shampooing avoid running the water unnecessarily; and

7. Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl.

Cryptosporidiosis and Giardiasis

New York State law requires water suppliers to notify their customers about the risks of cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis. Cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis are intestinal illnesses caused by microscopic parasites. Cryptosporidiosis can be very serious for people with weak immune systems, such as chemotherapy, dialysis or transplant patients, and people with Crohn's disease or HIV infection. People with weakened immune systems should discuss with their health care providers the need to take extra precautions such as boiling water, using certified bottle water or a specially approved home filter. Individuals who think they may have cryptosporidiosis or giardiasis should contact their health care provider immediately.

For additional information on cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis, please contact Madison County Health Department @ 366-2526.

Cryptosporidiosis

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. During most recent sampling in 2018, (9) samples of Glenmore Reservoir source water were collected and analyzed for Cryptosporidium oocysts. Of these samples, one was confirmed positive. Therefore, our monitoring indicates the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, a gastrointestinal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their health care provider regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Giardia

Giardia is a microbial pathogen present in varying concentrations in many surface waters and groundwater under the influence of surface water. Giardia is removed/inactivated through a combination of filtration and disinfection or by disinfection. During most recent sampling in 2018, (9) samples of Glenmore Reservoir source water were collected and analyzed for Giardia cysts. Of these samples, five were confirmed positive. Therefore, our testing indicates the presence of Giardia in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Giardia may cause giardiasis, an intestinal illness. People exposed to Giardia may experience mild or severe diarrhea, or in some instances no symptoms at all. Fever is rarely present. Occasionally, some individuals will have chronic diarrhea over several weeks or a month, with significant weight loss. Giardiasis can be treated with anti-parasitic medication. Individuals with weakened immune systems should consult with their health care providers about what steps would best reduce their risks of becoming infected with Giardiasis. Individuals who think that they may have been exposed to Giardiasis should contact their health care providers immediately. The Giardia parasite is passed in the feces of an infected person or animal and may contaminate water or food. Person to person transmission may also occur in day care centers or other settings where hand washing practices are poor.

Leaking toilets are the most common cause of high water bills.

There are a number of signs that a toilet needs some repairs, but many toilets leak without noticeable indications of trouble.

Here are some of the obvious signs of a leaking toilet:

- If you have to jiggle the handle to make a toilet stop running.
- Any sounds coming from a toilet that is not being used are sure signs of leaks.
- If you can see water trickling down the sides of the toilet bowl long after it's been flushed.
- If a toilet turns the water on for 15 seconds or so without you touching the handle (otherwise known as the phantom flusher).

Leaky Toilet Test

Here is a test to see if you have a leaking toilet:

Add food coloring to the toilet tank (not the toilet bowl)

Do not flush for 30 minutes. If the water in the toilet bowl changes color, you have a leaking toilet.

City of Oneida, Village of Oneida Castle and Wampsville and Marble Hill Section
City of Oneida, Village of Oneida Castle & Village of Wampsville – PWS ID# NY2602381
Marble Hill Water District – PWS ID#3230058
109 N. Main Street Oneida, NY 13421

2019 Water Rates

	Per 1,000 gals.	Per 100 cuft.
Minimum Charge	\$17.50	\$17.50
0 to 150,000 gals. (20,000 cuft)	\$4.467	\$3.35
Over 150,000 gals. (20,000 cuft.)	\$3.133	\$2.35

The median household in Oneida uses on average 14 00 cuft per quarter for \$66.50 or 42,000 gallons per year or \$266.00 a year. Rate Tables are available in the Water Department Office.

Meter Reading & Billing

The City of Oneida Water Department issues bills quarterly to over 4,200 customers. The bills are based on meter readings obtained at each home and business. The meters are read electronically outside of the home by a handheld device that retrieves a reading from the water meter located in the basement. These readings are downloaded to the computer to calculate consumption and issue bills. Meters throughout the system are periodically replaced to insure accurate readings.

Major Modifications

The water distribution system was improved in 2019 with the construction of 9,200 feet of new 12” diameter ductile iron water main. The project included the installation of new 12” diameter water main on West Elm Street from the end of the existing main to a dead end near the City Line at the Village of Wampsville. Dead-ends were eliminated on Fitch Street and Hubbard Place when they were looped into the new 12” main. The project was supported by grant funding from New York State EconoMadison County, and the City of Oneida Water Department. The Water Maintenance Shop replaced 930 feet of 6” cast iron water main on N. Main Street with new 8” ductile iron water main, from West Elm Street to St. Joseph Place. One of the booster pumps at the South Booster Pump Station were replaced.

Projects planned for 2020 include the replacement of main on N. Main Street from E. Railroad Street to Sherman Street, and replace another booster pump at the South Booster Pump Station, and planning for a Supervisory Command And Data Acquisition System (SCADA).

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As the State regulations require, and in addition to overall Oneida sample results (see results in City of Oneida Report) the City of Oneida also routinely tests your drinking water at local districts for total coliform, free chlorine, and asbestos as required. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (Wampsville)	No	10/21/19	1 positive sample ⁽¹⁾	n/a	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine Residual (Oneida)	No	Daily / Monthly	1.2 ⁽²⁾ (range = 0.5 – 2.2)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL = 4 ⁽³⁾	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Residual (Wampsville)			0.6 ⁽²⁾ (range = 0.1 – 2.2)				
Chlorine Residual (Marble Hill)			0.2 ⁽²⁾ (range = 0.0 – 0.4)				
Turbidity (Distribution) ⁽⁴⁾	No	Daily	100 %	NTU	N/A	TT =< 5 NTU	Soil Runoff
Disinfection By products – Stage 2							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁵ (Oneida)	No	3,6,9,12/ 2019	44.3 ⁽⁷⁾ 7.5 - 43.4	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁵ (Wampsville)	No		57.6 ⁽⁷⁾ 8.3 – 42.6				
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁶ (Oneida)	No	3,6,9,12/ 2019	27.2 ⁽⁷⁾ 9.7 – 33.8	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 60	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁶ (Wampsville)	No		30.2 ⁽⁷⁾ 13.8 – 35.8				

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
See City of Oneida AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper							

Notes:

- 1 – One positive sample was detected on each date listed. Repeat follow-up sampling was conducted and these samples did not detect Total Coliform, therefore MCL or TTT were not triggered.
- 2 – The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the microbiological sampling reports.
- 3 – Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- 4 – Turbidity is measured on a daily basis in the distribution system. All levels recorded during 2019 were within the acceptable range allowed.
- 5 – TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform
- 6 – HAA5 – mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid
- 7 – This level represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) and range of all sample results. Compliance with the MCL for Disinfection Byproducts is based upon the Locational Running Annual Average of all samples collected during four consecutive quarters. Individual samples may have exceeded the MCL but our system's LRAA never exceeded the MCL.

Additional Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact George B. Kalkowsky, P.E., Water Superintendent at 315-363-1490 (Email gkalkowsky@oneidacity.com) or the Madison County Department of Health at 315-366-2526. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Water Board meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month in the Water Department Office in City Hall, 109 North Main Street, Oneida, at 4:00 PM.

Town of Stockbridge Water District Section

Stockbridge Water District – PWS ID# NY2602379

PO BOX 95 Munnsville NY 13409

Introduction

Last year, our samples demonstrated that contaminants were below the levels allowed by the State. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Alex Stepanski, Town Supervisor, at 315-495-6752 or Jim Chamberlain, Water Superintendent at 315-264-3617. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings the first Monday of each month.

Water District Water Rates for Retail Customers

Residential Customers	
First 8,000 gallons.	\$48.00
Over 8,000 gallons	\$6.00 per 1000 gallons

Where does our water come from?

The Town of Stockbridge purchases 100% of its water from the City of Oneida. Our water systems serve approximately 1,061 people through 724 service connections.

Major Modifications

No Major modifications to the system were completed in 2019.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As the State regulations require, the City of Oneida routinely tests your drinking water total coliform and free chlorine as required. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Average/Maximum) (Range)	Unit of Measurement	MCLG/ MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, MRDLG, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants – Sample Monthly							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily / Monthly	0.9 ⁽¹⁾ (range = 0.1 – 2.1)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL = 4 ⁽²⁾	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Coliform	No	10/15/19	1 positive sample ⁽³⁾	n/a	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform	Yes	8/6/19, 8/8/19	4 positive samples ⁽⁴⁾	n/a	0	MCL= 2 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	Yes	8/6/19	1 positive sample ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	0	MCL= 1 or more positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfection By products – Stage 2							
Stage 2 - Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ⁶ (Stockbridge)	No	3,6,9,12/ 2019	73.5 ⁽⁸⁾ 22.7 - 101.0	µg/L	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Stage 2 - Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁷ (Stockbridge)	No		34.1 ⁽⁸⁾ 23.0 – 48.4		N/A	MCL = 60	
See City of Oneida AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper							

- Notes:
- 1 – The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the microbiological sampling reports.
 - 2 – Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
 - 3 – One positive sample was detected on each date listed. Repeat follow-up sampling was conducted and these samples did not detect Total Coliform, therefore MCL or TTT were not triggered.
 - 4 – A positive sample was detected on 8/6/19, follow up samples on 8/8/19 detected Total Coliform, triggering an MCL Violation. Expanded sampling on 8/9/19 and 8/10/19 did not detect Total Coliform.
 - 5 – One positive sample was detected on 8/6/19, triggering an MCL Violation. Repeat samples did not detect E. Coli.
 - 6 – TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform
 - 7 – HAA5 – mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid
 - 8 – This level represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) and range of all sample results. Compliance with the MCL for Disinfection Byproducts is based upon the Locational Running Annual Average of all samples collected during four consecutive quarters. Individual samples may have exceeded the MCL but our system’s LRAA never exceeded the MCL.

What does this information mean?

Coliform bacteria are rarely harmful to humans and are typically destroyed by residual chlorine. Under certain conditions coliforms can survive in drinking water. We had a total coliform positive repeat sample following an E. coli positive routine sample. (Our system had a positive E. coli sample in August 2019 and total coliform positive samples in August, 2019 and October 2019). Initial repeat samples collected on August 8, 2019 were positive for total coliform and a Notice of Violation was issued to us. After increasing the free chlorine residual in our water system, routine follow up testing per our sampling plan was conducted and no coliforms were detected at the original sampling location, or upstream or downstream. E. coli was not found in any of the repeat samples collected in August 2019 or October 2019.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2019, our system was in compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements. We received a Notice of Violation for Exceeding the MCL for E. coli in August, 2019. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found E. coli in our water system. In addition, we were required to take a corrective action (increasing our free chlorine residual) and we completed the corrective action and the level 2 assessment.

Closing

Please call Stockbridge Water Superintendent if you have questions at 315-264-3617 or Madison County Health at 315-366-2526.

See Attached City of Oneida Report for additional required reporting, sampling, treatment

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019
Prospect Street Water District (Town of Vernon) – PWS ID# NY3230026
Skenandoah-Highbridge Water District (Town of Vernon) – PWS ID# NY3233159
PO BOX 643 Vernon, NY 13476

TOWN OF VERNON WATER DISTRICTS CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Randy Watson, Town Supervisor, at 315-829-2985 or George Kalkowsky, P.E., of the City of Oneida Water Department at 315-363-1490. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings, held at the Town Offices (4305 Peterboro Road) generally on the second Monday of each month at 7PM - contact us for dates and times or visit <http://www.townofvernon.com/calendar.php> for our scheduled meetings.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Town of Vernon purchases 100% of its water from the City of Oneida for the Prospect Street (PSWD) and Skenandoah-Highbridge (SHWD) water districts. (See the City of Oneida Report for additional information on where our water comes from). Our water systems serve approximately 460 people through 162 service connections (PSWD) and 53 people through 20 service connections (SHWD).

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In addition to the City of Oneida sample results (see attached City of Oneida report), the Town of Vernon (PSWD / SHWD) routinely tests your drinking water for coliform bacteria and disinfection residuals. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants (Town of Vernon WDs)							
Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection / Disinfection By-Products (See Table 17 of Part 5) (See also City of Oneida AWQR)							
Chlorine Residual (Prospect Street)	No	Monthly	0.5 ⁽¹⁾ (range = 0.1 – 1.0)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 ⁽²⁾	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection By products – Stage 2							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ³ (Prospect)	No	3,6,9,12/ 2019	26.5 ⁽⁵⁾ 6.3 – 36.4	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ³ (Skenandoah-Highbridge)	No	3,6,9,12/ 2019	29.0 ⁽⁵⁾ 6.7 – 35.7	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁵ (Prospect)	No	3,6,9,12/ 2019	25.5 ⁽⁵⁾ 11.6 – 40.0	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁵ (Skenandoah-Highbridge)	No	3,6,9,12/ 2019	23.6 ⁽⁵⁾ 9.7 – 33.8	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	
See City of Oneida AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper							

Notes:

- 1 - The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the monthly microbiological sampling reports.
- 2 - Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- 3- TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform
- 4- HAA5- mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid
- 5 – This level represents the highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) and range of all sample results. Compliance with the MCL for Disinfection Byproducts is based upon the Locational Running Annual Average of all samples collected during four consecutive quarters. Individual samples may have exceeded the MCL but our system's LRAA never exceeded the MCL.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

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

CLOSING

Please call our office if you have questions at 315-829-2422 or the Oneida County Health Department at 315-798-5064.

See Attached City of Oneida Report for additional required reporting, sampling, treatment and water source information.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019

Sherrill-Kenwood Water District

377 Sherrill Road, Sherrill, NY 13461
(Public Water Supply ID# NY3202419)

Supplemental to City of Oneida Report – see City of Oneida Report for additional required reporting information



SHERRILL-KENWOOD WATER DISTRICT CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report, or if you have problems or questions concerning your drinking water, please contact Greg Talbot at (315) 363-2440. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit our offices at 377 Sherrill Road or please attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings. The meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 8:30 AM at the City Offices on Sherrill Road.

SHERRILL-KENWOOD WATER DISTRICT WATER BOARD

Nate Richter Gordon Silsby Kipp Hicks
Michael Holmes – Secretary Greg Talbot – Superintendent
Brandon Lovett – City Manager

SHERRILL-KENWOOD WATER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY INFORMATION

Our water system serves a population of over 3,250 people through 1,300 metered service connections. The Sherrill-Kenwood Water District (SKWD) purchases 100% of its water from the City of Oneida through a 14-inch cast iron water main. (See the City of Oneida Report for additional information on where our water comes from.) The water from our supplier enters the SKWD system on West Hamilton Ave. SKWD also operates a two million gallon concrete tank located on Marble Hill off East Hamilton Avenue the tank is used to support pressure and as a reservoir for the system. The chlorine residual can be increased when required at the entry point of the system. The chlorine residual is increased by injection of a sodium hypochlorite solution prior to distribution to SKWD customers.

The SKWD distribution system consists of approximately 35 miles of 6, 8, 10 and 12-inch water mains. From the pump house a 14-inch water main which reduces to a 12-inch water main carries water to the two million gallon storage tank on Betsinger Rd. and East Hamilton Ave. There are two water mains (12 and 8-inch) which feed Kenwood. There are 168 fire hydrants in the system.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Water System serves a population of 3,250 through 1,300 metered connections. The total water produced in 2019 was 77,499,600 gallons. The average amount of water pumped daily was approximately 212,300 gallons. We know that some water was used for flushing mains, fire-fighting, street cleaning, sanitary sewer cleaning, parks and small leaks.

The Sherrill-Kenwood District bills retail customers every two months. Currently, residential customers pay a customer charge of \$17.00 per billing period (\$102.00/year) and \$3.50 per 100 cubic feet for all water consumption each billing period. The average household uses 1500 cubic feet for \$69.50 per billing period or 9,000 cubic feet for \$417.00 per year. 100 cubic feet of water equals 748 gallons of water.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

During the past year, we performed some basic repair and replacement work on water facilities, including the abandonment of an old 1920 leaky 8" water line crossing Oneida Creek and shoring up the parallel 1980s installed 12" line that crossed the same creek. Also installed were two new hydrants on the 12" line, replacing 2 on the 8" line. These improvements and the routine maintenance work are done to ensure continued service of high quality water to our customers.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In addition to the City of Oneida sample results (see attached), our water system routinely tests your drinking water for coliform bacteria, disinfection byproducts and disinfection residuals. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants (Sherrill-Kenwood WD)

Contaminant	Is System in Violation?	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily / Monthly	0.63 ⁽¹⁾ (range = 0.09– 1.76)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 ⁽²⁾	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts (See also City of Oneida AWQR)							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	Quarterly	27 ⁽³⁾ (range = 12.2 – 35.5)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	Quarterly	44 ⁽³⁾ (range = 7.5 – 43.4)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
See City of Oneida AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper and Definitions.							

Notes:

- 1 - The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the monthly microbiological sampling reports.
- 2 - Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- 3 - These levels represent the Maximum Locational Running Annual Average and range of individual sample results from the 2019 samples submitted in compliance with the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule. Since these are only a part of the entire City of Oneida area sampling, please see City of Oneida Report for additional sampling and compliance information.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Last year, our system was in general compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

CLOSING

Please call our office if you have questions at 315-363-2440 or the Oneida County Health Department at 315-798-5064.

See Attached City of Oneida Report for additional required reporting, sampling, treatment and water source information.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019
Taberg WD #1 & 75
 PO Box 262 – Taberg, NY 13471
 (Public Water Supply ID#NY3230037)

Supplemental to City of Oneida Report – see City of Oneida Report for additional required reporting information

TABERG WATER DISTRICT CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Supervisor Scott Leuenberger, at 315-337-0345. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. The meetings are held on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7 PM at the Annsville Town Hall (Main Street, Taberg).

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Taberg Water Districts #1 & 75 purchase 100% of its water from the City of Oneida. (See the City of Oneida Report for additional information on where our water comes from.) Our water systems serve approximately 540 people through 197 service connections.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In addition to the City of Oneida sample results (see attached City of Oneida report), the Taberg Water District routinely tests your drinking water for coliform bacteria and disinfection residuals. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants (Taberg WDs)							
Contaminant	Is System in Violation?	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants (See also City of Oneida AWQR)							
Chlorine Residual for Taberg WD #1 & #75	No	Daily / Monthly	0.58 ⁽¹⁾ (range = 0.4 – 1.0)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 ⁽²⁾	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts (See also City of Oneida AWQR)							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	Quarterly	27 ⁽³⁾ (range = 13.9 – 48.6)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	Quarterly	53.9 ⁽³⁾ (range = 12.6 – 49.2)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
See City of Oneida AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper, and Definitions of terms.							

Notes

1 - The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the monthly microbiological sampling reports.

2 - Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.

3- These levels represent the Maximum Locational Running Annual Average and range of individual sample results from the 2019 samples submitted in compliance with the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule. Compliance with the Stage 2 DBP Rule MCL for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) and Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) is based upon the Locational Running Annual Average (RAA) of the quarterly samples collected during four consecutive quarters. Although samples may include a result that exceeds the MCL, the result is averaged with the other samples to determine compliance with the MCL. Our system was in compliance with the MCLs for both HAA5 and TTHMs. Since these are only a part of the entire City of Oneida area sampling, please see City of Oneida Report for additional sampling and compliance information.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Last year, 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 with quality drinking water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community. Please call our office if you have questions at 315-336-6846.

See Attached City of Oneida Report for additional required reporting, sampling, treatment and water source information.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019

Village of Vernon WD
 P.O. Box 1137, Vernon, NY 13476
 (Public Water Supply ID#NY3202412)

Supplemental to City of Oneida Report – see City of Oneida Report for additional required reporting information



VILLAGE OF VERNON CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Henry Badgley, Water Operator, (315) 829-7877. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings. The meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 PM at the Village Hall on Ruth Street.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Village of Vernon purchases 100% of its water from the City of Oneida. (See the City of Oneida Report for additional information on where our water comes from.) The chlorine residual is boosted at our pump house on Route 5 by injection of a sodium hypochlorite solution prior to distribution to our customers. Any water not consumed by our customers is then stored in a 500,000-gallon concrete storage tank located off Churton Road. Our water system serves a population of 1500 through 600 metered service connections.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In addition to the City of Oneida sample results (see attached City of Oneida report), the Village of Vernon routinely tests your drinking water for coliform bacteria, disinfection byproducts and disinfection residuals. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants (Vernon Village WD)							
Contaminant	Is System in Violation?	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, TT or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants (See also City of Oneida AWQR)							
Chlorine Residual	No	Daily / Monthly	0.29 ⁽¹⁾ (range = 0.2 - 0.4)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 ⁽²⁾	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts (See also City of Oneida AWQR)							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	Quarterly	13 ⁽³⁾ (range = 1.6 – 7.7)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	Quarterly	50 ⁽³⁾ (range = 25 – 65.6)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
See City of Oneida AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper, and Definitions of terms.							

Notes:

- 1 - The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the monthly microbiological sampling reports.
- 2 - Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- 3 - These levels represent the Maximum Locational Running Annual Average and range of individual sample results from the 2019 samples submitted in compliance with the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule. Since these are only a part of the entire City of Oneida area sampling, please see City of Oneida Report for additional sampling and compliance information.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Last year, our system was in general compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements..

CLOSING

Please call our office if you have questions at 315-829-7877 or the Oneida County Health Department at 315-798-5064.

See Attached City of Oneida Report for additional required reporting, sampling, treatment and water source information.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019

Town of Verona Water Districts

6600 Germany Road - Durhamville, NY 13054

Durhamville WD (Public Water Supply ID#NY3230025)

Verona WDs (including Hamlet and Route 365) (Public Water Supply ID#NY3230037)

Supplemental to City
of Oneida Report –
see City of Oneida
Report for additional
required reporting
information



TOWN OF VERONA WATER DISTRICTS CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Timothy Dodge, Water Operator, at 315-363-6799 (ext. 26). We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town Board meetings. The meetings are held on the First Monday of each month at 6:00PM at the Verona Town Hall, 6600 Germany Road, Durhamville, NY.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

The Town of Verona purchases 100% of its water from the City of Oneida for the Verona WD (including the Hamlet and Route 365 areas), and Durhamville WD (see the City of Oneida Report for additional information on where our water comes from). Beginning in 2014, the Route 365/Sconodoa Rd/Snyder Rd WD and the Verona Hamlet WD are considered a single Water District for sampling and reporting requirements. Our water systems serve populations as follows -

- Verona WD - approximately 1050 people through 404 service connections (Route 365/Sconodoa Rd/Snyder Rd WD – 295 residents through 129 service connections (plus the Turning Stone / Oneida Nation properties)
- Durhamville WD - 512 people through 197 service connections

A booster chlorination system is present in the Route 365 Water District area to provide adequate water quality on a seasonal basis. When necessary (usually during the summer), we are able to boost the free chlorine residual in our water system.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In addition to the City of Oneida sample results (*see City of Oneida Report*), the Town of Verona Water Districts routinely test your drinking water for coliform bacteria, disinfection byproducts and disinfection residuals. The table presented below depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water.

Table of Detected Contaminants (Verona Water Districts)

Contaminant	Is System in Violation?	Date of Sample	Level Detected Average or Maximum (Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG / MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products (See Table 17 of Part 5) (See also City of Oneida AWQR)							
Chlorine Residual (Durhamville)	No	Daily / Monthly	0.44 ⁽¹⁾ (range = 0.21 – 0.64)	mg/l	N/A	MRDL = 4 ⁽²⁾	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Residual (Verona WD)			0.57 ⁽¹⁾ (range = 0.42 – 0.82)				
Disinfection Byproducts (See also City of Oneida AWQR)							
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and dibromoacetic acid)	No	Quarterly	Durhamville WD = 29 ⁽³⁾ (range = 15.8 – 46.4)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.
			Verona WD = 25 ⁽³⁾ (range = 11.2 – 40.6)				
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform)	No	Quarterly	Durhamville WD = 36.4 ⁽³⁾ (range = 10.3 – 53.9)	ug/l	N/A	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
			Verona WD = 65.6 ⁽³⁾ (range = 8.0 – 42.5)				
See City of Oneida AWQR for additional sample information - Physical Parameters, Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Principal Organic Contaminants, Lead and Copper, and Definitions							

Notes:

- 1 - The levels presented represent the average and range of the levels reported on the monthly microbiological sampling reports.
- 2 - Value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. MRDLs are currently not regulated but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.
- 3 - These levels represent the Maximum Locational Running Annual Average and range of individual sample results from the 2019 samples submitted in compliance with the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule. Since these are only a part of the entire City of Oneida area sampling, please see City of Oneida Report for additional sampling and compliance information.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

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

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

Last year, our systems were in general compliance with applicable State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements.

CLOSING

Please review the City of Oneida Report for all other information regarding your water. Please call our office if you have questions at 315-363-6799 ext.26 or the Oneida County Health Department at 315-798-5064.

See Attached City of Oneida Report for additional required reporting, sampling, treatment and water source information.