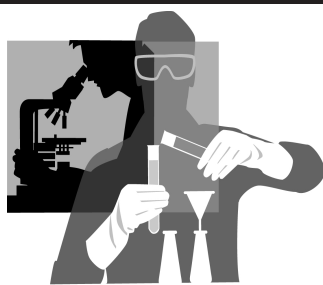


2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Oswego



To comply with State regulations, City of Oswego, Town of Scriba, Town of Volney and Town of New Haven will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. 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 has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. Last year we conducted tests for over 180 contaminants. No contaminants were found at a level higher than the State allows. 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.

We want you to be informed about your drinking water...If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water. Please contact Brian Folgherait, Plant manager at 315-343-8481.

Oswego Water Department
30 Sheldon Ave.
Oswego
New York 13126
System ID#
37-04361

Test Results Water Quality Report For City Of Oswego

Contaminant (Units)	Violation (Yes/No)	Date Tested	Detected (Maximum)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminants
Inorganics						
Copper - 90th Percentile (ppb)	No	8/23/2016	45 ug/L Range 3.8 - 61	1300 ug/L	1300 ug/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead - 90th Percentile (ppb)	No	8/23/2016	2.8 ug/L Range <1 - 9.4	0	15 ug/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	11/07/2016	0.70 mg/L	n/a	2.2 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chloride (ppm)	No	09/10/2014	24 mg/L	n/a	250 mg/L	No health effects. The MCL for chloride is the level above which the taste of water may become objectionable
Chromium (ppb)	No	09/14/2016	<1 ug/L	100 ug/L	100 ug/L	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	No	09/14/2016	23 ug/L	2000 ug/L	2000 ug/L	Discharge of drilling waste. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppb)	No	09/14/2016	1.3 ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; mining operations
Sodium (ppb)	No	09/10/2014	16 mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring; mining operations; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Sulfate (ppm)	No	09/10/2014	27 mg/L	n/a	250 mg/L	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	No	09/14/2016	0.20 mg/L	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Molybdenum (ppm)	No	08/12/2014	1.2 ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent
Strontium (ppm)	No	08/12/2014	200 ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium (ppm)	No	08/12/2014	0.23 ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring elemental metal, used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst
Chromium-6 (ppm)	No	08/12/2014	0.085 ug/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Chlorate (ppm)	No	08/12/2014	43 ug/L	n/a	n/a	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide

Radioactive Contaminants (Metropolitan Water Board Samples)

NOTE: Radioactive Contaminants were tested in 2014 and were non-detectable.

Contaminant (Units)	Violation (Yes/No)	Date Tested	Detected (Maximum)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminants
Disinfection Byproducts						
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ug/L)	No	2016	Avg. 35.6 ug/L Range 22.0 - 46.0	n/a	80 mg/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids) (ug/L)	No	2016	Avg:13.0 ug/L Range 10.0-22.0	n/a	60 mg/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination. MCL effective for this compound 1/1/2002

Contaminant (Units)	Violation (Yes/No)	Date Tested	Detected (Maximum)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform	No	12/19/16	1 Positive Sample	n/a	0	Naturally present in the environment
Other Contaminants						
Turbidity (NTU)	No	2016	0.24 NTU Range 0.02 - 0.24	0.5 NTU	0.5 NTU	Solid Run-off. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of treatment of plant effectiveness

Where Does Our Water Come From?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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. When water travels, it 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 Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Promote water pollution prevention in your neighborhood by organizing the cleanup of a river, lake, stream or canal in your community.

Facts and Figures

Our water system serves 29,400 people through 8000 service connections. Our water source is Lake Ontario, which is a surface water supply. During 2016, our system did not experience any restriction of our water source. The water enters the Oswego Pumping station through an intake tunnel. After disinfections, filtration, and fluoridation the treated water enters the distribution system, which includes 10,300,000 gallons of tank storage. During 2016, the average daily production is 11.35 million gallons per day. Our highest single day was 15,660,000 gallons on 7/23/16. In 2016, owner occupied homes were charged \$260.00, while metered customers were charged a base rate of \$180.00 plus usage.

Source Water Assessments:

The source water assessment evaluation for the City of Oswego has been completed. The monitoring programs that have been in place for more than 20 years have demonstrated that water from Lake Ontario does not pose health risks to consumers. In fact, the results of the surface water assessment shows Lake Ontario to be characteristic of a high quality drinking water source.

Are There Contaminants in Our Drinking Water?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radioactive contaminants, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented on this page depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. 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 data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Oswego County Health Department at (315-349-3557).

Information on Fluoride Addition

Our system is one of the many drinking water systems in New York State that provides drinking water with a controlled, low level of fluoride for consumer dental health protection. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, the optimal range has been lowered by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) to 0.7 mg/l (in response to cases of Fluorosis). To ensure that the fluoride supplement in your water provides optimal dental protection, the State Department of Health requires that we monitor fluoride levels on a daily basis. Monitoring for the reporting year showed fluoride levels in your water were in the optimal range 100% of the time. None of the monitoring results showed fluoride at levels that approach the 2.2 mg/l MCL for fluoride.

Definitions:

This report is based upon tests conducted in the reporting year by Oswego Water Department. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

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

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

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l) or Parts per million (ppm): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid.

Micrograms per liter (ug/l) or Parts per billion (ppb): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity in water.

System Improvements

This reporting year a number of plant improvements and system upgrades were undertaken. Two major projects were completed with the removal of the Riley School tank and the installation of a new fluoride storage/injection systems. Other improvements were the incorporation of an emergency chlorine injection system and the installation of new decant pumps. In addition, the main supply tunnel had its periodic maintenance.

THANK YOU for allowing us to continue to provide your family with safe quality drinking water this year.

As in past years, this quality report also covers the water supplied to the Town of Scriba. In the fourth quarter of 2004, Scriba incorporated several additional water districts and began supplementing chlorine for added disinfection at their booster stations. In addition, the plant supply tunnel underwent cleaning and maintenance.

Test Results Water Quality Report for Town of Scriba

Contaminant (Units)	Violation (Yes/No)	Date Tested	Detected (Maximum)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform	No	09/08/2016, 11/17/2016	2 Positive Samples	n/a	0	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganics						
Copper - 90th Percentile (ppb)	No	2015	120 ug/L Range 31-365.0	1300 ug/L	1300 ug/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead - 90th Percentile (ppb)	No	2015	2.3ug/L Range <1.0-14.0	0	15 ug/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts						
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ug/L)	No	2016	51.3 ug/L Range 26.0-94.0	n/a	80 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids) (ug/L)	No	2016	23.8ug/L Range 2.1-34.0	n/a	60 ug/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination. MCL effective for this compound 1/1/2002

This reporting year, we tested for 19 Inorganic compounds (metals) all were not detected unless listed above; 52 Principal Organic contaminants (all were not detected including MTBE). More than 450 samples were tested for Total Coliform bacteria samples were negative, except for one sample that was not confirmed with repeat testing.

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

1 The levels presented for copper and lead represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scaled 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile value is equal to or greater than 90% of the values detected in your water system. In this case 30 samples were collected and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The action levels for copper and lead were not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested. Therefore our system meet corrosion control treatment, source water treatment and lead service line requirements.

* This level represents an average of the quarterly data calculated from the 16 samples collected.

** Water containing more than 20 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 ppm of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.