

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2025

## Southside Water District

Town of Oneonta

P.O. Box A, West Oneonta NY 13861

Public Water Supply ID: NY3830164

### **INTRODUCTION**

To comply with state regulations, the Town of Oneonta Southside Water District (including the Woodland District as of fall 2023) annually issues a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose is to raise your 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 statement. 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.

If you have any questions about this report concerning your drinking water, please contact Jarrett Hotaling, Water Operator, at the District Office 607-432-4581. 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 or related committee meetings. Town Board meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Town Highway, Water & Sewer Committee meets on the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of every month at 3:45 PM. Both of which are held in the Town Hall, 3966 State Highway 23 in West Oneonta.

### **WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?**

In general, 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 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, 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.

The Southside water system (including the Woodland Water District) serves approximately 400 people through 219 service connections. This system was completed in the summer of 2023 and was connected to the Woodland Water District in August of 2023. The Woodland Water wells at end of Woodland Drive are back up wells and for emergency use only. Your new water source is groundwater drawn from two 150-foot-deep drilled wells which are located at the end of Youngs Road in Fortin Park. The water is pumped from the wells, through a treatment process and then to the 500,000 gallon water tank for storage prior to distribution. The treatment process used is chlorination and pH adjustment to reduce the corrosive nature of the water.

### **ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?**

As the state regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants, including total coliform, radiological contaminants, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds and synthetic organic compounds. The attached table 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 of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the New York State Health Department at 28 Hill St., Suite 201, Oneonta, New York, (607) 432-3911.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT or AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	NO	7/17/25	ND* range = ND - ND	ug/L	AL = 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	7/17/25	0.1117* range = 0.0274 - 0.157	mg/L	AL = 1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Manganese	NO	7/31/25	0.0297	mg/L	0.3	0.3	Naturally occurring; Indicative of landfill contamination.
Sulfate	NO	7/31/25	12.8	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Sodium	NO	7/31/25	4.18	mg/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring
Chloride	NO	7/31/25	6.0	mg/L	250	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NO	9/18/25	4.2	ug/L	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Arsenic	NO	12/21/23	1.3	ug/L	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards. Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	NO	12/21/23	0.0057	mg/L	2	2	discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	NO	12/21/23	0.13	mg/L	2.2	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	NO	12/21/23	0.6	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

\* During 2025 we collected and analyzed 5 samples for lead and copper. The level included in the table represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 5 samples collected. 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 90<sup>th</sup> percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the values detected at your water system. Lead was not detected at any of the sites tested. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the 5 testing sites.

**Definitions:**

**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 feasible.

**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.

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

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

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

**Nanograms per liter (ng/l):** Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt).

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

## **WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?**

As you can see by the table, our system no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; these contaminants were detected below the level allowed by the state. Additional testing and monitoring of detected contaminants will be performed to determine if the contaminant level will warrant additional treatment. All community water systems are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Town of Oneonta, Southside Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Jarrett Hotaling, Water Operator, at the District Office (607) 432-4581. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## **INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY**

A Lead Service Line (LSL) is defined as any portion of pipe that is made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet. An LSL may be owned by the water system, owned by the property owner, or both. The inventory includes both potable and non-potable SLs within a system. In accordance with the federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) our system has prepared a lead service line inventory and have made it publicly accessible by contacting Terry Harkenreader, Water Operator at (607) 432-4581.

## **IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?**

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

## **DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?**

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. 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 (800-426-4791).

## **WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?**

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are several reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both necessities of life.
- ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save

almost 6,000 gallons per year.

- ◆ 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. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year or \$124.50 on your water bill.
- ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes, if it moved, you have a leak.
- ◆ Listen for unusual “noise” in your plumbing. A “running” toilet can make a rushing sound and a similar noise will carry from a leak in your service line or water main. Let us know if you suspect a problem in the water main.

## **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 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.