

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
Champion Park
1275 Route 5E, Elbridge, NY
Public Water Supply ID# NY3300981

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, **Champion Park**, 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. 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 or concerning your drinking water, please contact **Mike DeSimone, Water Operator, at 315-283-2085**

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, 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 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.

Our water system serves 320 people through 171 service connections. Our water sources are the two-groundwater wells, which are located on the Western edge of Champion Park. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

The NYS DOH has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future. Water suppliers, county and state health departments will use this information to direct future source water protection activities. These may include water quality monitoring, resource management, planning, and education programs.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 2 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated these wells as having a medium-high to high susceptibility to microbials, a high susceptibility to nitrates, and a medium-high susceptibility to metals, petroleum products, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of a permitted discharge facility (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment and are regulated by the state and/or federal government) and pasture as well as low intensity residential activity in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from an unconfined aquifer of unknown hydraulic conductivity. While the source water assessment rates our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination.

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, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. The table presented below 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, 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 Onondaga County Health Department at 315-435-6600.

Table of Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant	Violati on Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure ment	MCLG or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL) MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	No	8/31/23	0.065 (0.003-0.076) See Footnote (1)	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	8/31/23	ND (ND-ND) see footnote (2)	ug/L	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting building to water mains, erosion of natural deposits.
Barium Well #1	No	3/25/24	51	ug/L	2,000	2,000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium Well #2	No	3/25/24	53	ug/L	2,000	2,000	
Chloride Well #1	No	8/21/22	110	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.
Chloride Well #2	No	8/21/22	100	mg/L	N/A	250	
Chromium Well #1	No	6/27/21 10/25/21	3.65 (ND-4.8)	ug/L	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium Well #2	No	6/27/21 10/25/21	6.75 (ND-11)	ug/L	N/A	100	
Color Well #1	No	8/21/22	5	Units	N/A	15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant byproducts such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Color Well #2	No	8/21/22	5	Units	N/A	15	

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Fluoride Well #1	No	6/27/21 10/25/21	0.13 (ND-0.16)	mg/L	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Fluoride Well #2	No	6/27/21 10/25/21	0.14 (ND-0.18)	mg/L	N/A	2.2	
Iron Well #1	Yes	8/21/22	0.63 see footnote (3)	mg/L	N/A	0.3	Naturally occurring
Nickel Well #1	No	6/27/21 10/25/21	3.15 (ND-3.8)	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring.
Nickel Well #2	No	6/27/21 10/25/21	3.1 (ND-3.7)	ug/L	N/A	N/A	
Nitrate Well #1	No	9/27/24	4.1 see footnote (4)	mg/L	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Well #2	No	9/27/24	4.4 see footnote (4)	mg/L	10	MCL=10	
Sodium Well #1	No	9/27/24	51.6 see footnote (5)	mg/L	N/A	See Footnote 4	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Sodium Well #2	No	9/27/24	55.3 see footnote (5)	mg/L	N/A	See Footnote 4	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.
Sulfate Well #1	No	8/21/22	230 see footnote (6)	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Sulfate Well #2	No	8/21/22	220 see footnote (6)	mg/L	N/A	250	Naturally occurring.
Zinc Well #1	No	8/21/22	0.048 see footnote (7)	mg/L	N/A	5	Naturally occurring; Mining waste.
Chlorine residual	No	Daily	0.5 (0.4-0.6)	mg/L	N/A	MRDL=4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	8/21/22	5.3	ug/L	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains organic matter.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	8/21/22	3.5	ug/L	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

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Contaminant	Violati on Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measure ment	MCLG or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL or AL) MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Well #1	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	2.30 (2.23-2.34)	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Well #2	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	2.38 (2.16-2.85)	ng/l	N/A	10	
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) Well #1	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	8.65 (7.92-9.20) see footnote (8)	ng/l	N/A	10	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) Well #2	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	8.76 (7.95-10.0) see footnote (8)	ng/l	N/A	10	
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHXS) - Well #1	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	1.54 (ND-2.2)	ng/l	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHXS) - Well #2	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	1.66 (ND-2.7)	ng/l	N/A	50,000	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHXA) Well #1	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	2.55 (2.28-2.81)	ng/l	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHXA) Well #2	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	2.51 (2.20-2.87)	ng/l	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA) Well #1	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	2.41 (ND-3.14)	ng/l	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPEA) Well #2	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	2.52 (ND-3.18)	ng/l	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) Well #1	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	2.49 (ND-3.76)	ng/l	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) Well #2	No	1/8/24 5/1/24 9/27/24 12/4/24	2.25 (ND-3.25)	ng/l	N/A	50,000	Released into the environment from widespread use in commercial and industrial applications.

Notes:

1 – The **copper** level presented represents the 90th percentile of the five (5) 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, Five (5) samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the average of the highest two values (0.065 mg/L). The action level was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 – The **lead** level (ND) presented represents the 90th percentile of the five (5) samples collected. The action level was not exceeded in any of the sites tested.

3 – **Iron** is essential for maintaining good health. However, too much iron can cause adverse health effects. Drinking water with very large amounts of iron can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and stomach pain. These effects usually diminish once the elevated iron exposure is stopped. A small number of people have a condition called hemochromatosis, in which the body absorbs and stores too much iron. People with hemochromatosis may be at greater risk for health effects resulting from too much iron in the body (sometimes called “iron overload”) and should be aware of their overall iron intake. The New York State standard for iron in drinking water is 0.3 milligrams per liter, and is based on iron’s effects on the taste, odor and color of the water.

4 – The **nitrate** level in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

5 - 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 sodium diets.

6 - Drinking water containing high concentrations of sulfate can cause short-term intestinal effects in humans. The effects can range from a laxative effect (loose stools) to diarrhea (unusually frequent and liquid bowel movements). Diarrhea is of particular concern in infants, because it can lead to more serious effects such as dehydration. Travelers or new residents, who may change from drinking water with low sulfate concentrations to drinking water with high sulfate concentrations, may experience short term intestinal effects due to sulfate. The New York State standard for sulfate is 250 milligrams per liter, and is based on sulfate’s effects on the taste and odor of the water.

7 - Zinc has no health effects unless detected in very high concentrations. The presence of zinc may result in an undesirable taste in drinking water.

8 - Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) caused a range of health effects when studied in animals at high exposure levels. The most consistent findings were effects on the liver and immune system and impaired fetal growth and development. Studies of high-level exposures to PFOS in people provide evidence that some of the health effects seen in animals may also occur in humans. The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers PFOS as having suggestive evidence for causing cancer based on studies of lifetime exposure to high levels of PFOS in animals.

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 that 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).

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

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.

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

90th Percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. 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 lead and copper values detected at your water system.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. Iron in Well #1 exceeded the maximum contaminant level. For a full explanation of the health effects of iron, please refer back to the table and footnote. The iron level in Well #2 was below the detection limit. We have learned through our testing that some other contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements. We 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. *Champion Park* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact *Champion Park* at 315-283-2085. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at

<https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the 4th Quarter of 2023, we collected samples for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) as required, however, the laboratory has not yet released the results. This is not a monitoring violation, but an explanation for why the 4th quarter results are not reported at this time.

INFORMATION ON LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

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

<https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/New-York-State-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory-Map/fkii-zkcg>

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 a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ♦ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these 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 up 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.

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. 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.